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The MARCH of the NATIONS

by RUFUS STEELE

Politics Hold Back R. F. C.

Britain Shows Its Confidence

World Pushes Share-the-Work

League Will Dun Its Members

Auto Mishaps Needn't Happen

THE great Reconstruction Finance Corporation finds its usefulness being seriously impeded by politics. The Corporation operates along the lines of a bank, but politics deprives it of the privacy banks find essential in their affairs. The continued publication of all loans made by the Corporation by South Trimble, clerk of the House of Representatives, is said to retard many banks which would like to use funds from the Corporation in furthering new enterprises from asking loans because the borrowing, given publicity, is mistaken for an evidence of weakness. Speaker John N. Garner and Democratic Leader Henry T. Rainey forced into the bill the clause requiring that all loans be reported to the House. But whether publication is imperative is a question—Many good lawyers say no.

¶ The British Government sees its offering of £150,000,000 treasury bonds at 2 per cent snapped up within an hour. This means an annual saving to the state of £3,750,000, in addition to the £30,000,000 gross already saved by the recent war loan conversion scheme. It means also the further downward adjustment of interest rates regarded as necessary to restoring trade. Thus the British prove once more for themselves and the world the wonders to be worked by confidence—A little confidence leaveneth the whole lump.

¶ The International Labor Office at Geneva prepares a Share-the-Work proposal for the World Economic Conference at London. The United States is giving the idea a wide trial. Chairman Walter C. Teagle finds a generally favorable response on the part of employers. President William Green of the American Federation of Labor points out for workers the advantages of absorbing the unemployed by shortening the time of those holding jobs. The idea back of this emergency measure is simple—Nobody will lack a working week if everybody takes a longer week-end.

¶ Even the League of Nations has trouble with its finances. Preparing to cut the salaries of officials, an economy committee of experts suddenly finds it has no power to make cuts unless provided in the contracts when officers are engaged. Hereafter such contracts will show a 10 per cent slice to be in keeping with the times. But with salaries firm this year's budget is brought down $400,000. The next step is sending duns to some mighty nations which are behind in their dues. The League believes it can save the world—but it can't perform a chore like that on nothing a year.

¶ Russia's Communist dictators take advantage of a fine advertising opportunity. When night falls, after formal opening of the great power plant at Dnieprostroy, a legend in electric letters 10 feet high flashes out above the long dam. "Soviet power plus electrification means Communism," reads the message. So far Soviet power has had more success with its mechanical than with its human material. It has yet to find the electrification that can light the faces of its millions of people—by sending an illuminating current into their lives.

¶ New York City hears the Marquis of Reading plead for more coöperative activity between Great Britain and the United States. At a dinner of the English-Speaking Union, the former British Foreign Secretary and former Lord Chief Justice urges that by acting together the two nations can go far toward settling some of the major problems. England, says Lord Reading, looks forward to the London economic conference with increasing satisfaction—because the United States agrees to take part.

¶ Singapore reports the rescue of Capt. Wolfgang von Gronau and his three companions in the Indian Ocean by the steamer Karagola. Their globe-circling airplane was forced down by the breaking of a water pump. Millions of readers have followed the movements of the four German aviators for months as they have flown one ocean after another, establishing by leisurely procedure facts that will be of inestimable value in regular round-the-world flight. They are pioneers of the second stage—They explore and chart the ether.

¶ Paris is helped to a better understanding of automobile mishaps by Justin Godart, Minister of Health. Carelessness, M. Godart finds, springs from perfectly definite causes. The driver may be excited unconsciously by other cars passing him, mesmerized by the sheer sensation of speed. Many mishaps on the Sunday outings he traces to the heavy meals and the libations. His recommendations may be reduced to terse rules: Make sure of your mental alertness; eat reasonably; drink nothing that will confuse you; have a driver's ideal—I must be ready for the road.

Scene of Operations In Manchu Fighting

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

JAPAN TAKES ACTION

Circles on Map Show Points at Which Clash Is Developing.

Japanese Open Big-Scale Drive In Manchuria

Simultaneous Attack Is Opened on Guerrillas at Four Points

By Radio to The Christian Science Monitor

TOKYO, Oct. 11—The Japanese are apparently starting their long-expected drive designed to break all major bands of guerrillas in Manchuria.

Mukden telegraphs that Gen. Nobuyoshi Muto, Japanese envoy to Manchuria, said that the first phase will be to sweep 30,000 Chinese irregulars from districts east of Mukden, thus relieving irritating raids in the Mukden and Changchun region.

General Muto charged that these bands were under the direction of Marshal Chang Hsiao-liang's agents, from whom they received continuous supplies of arms and munitions.

Simultaneously the Japanese command at Harbin has issued an ultimatum to the anti-Manchukuo forces at Hailar and Manchuli, declaring that it will attack immediately unless the mutineers surrender.

It is understood that Japanese concentrations are now being completed at Tsitsihar.

The Japanese defeated 300 guerrillas near Hailar yesterday, claiming that they inflicted upwards of 100 fatalities. Southward the Japanese defeated 500 "Longswords" at Taianmen, south of Hailungfu.

Eastward of Harbin the Japanese began operations against the old Chinese Eastern Railway guards under Gen. Li Tu and Gen. Ting Chow, who rebelled six months ago. In the first engagement the Japanese claim that the rebels fled, leaving 200 casualties.

It is expected that the campaign will continue for several weeks, freeing the railway settlements from the dangers of continuous guerrilla raiding.

The vernacular press understands that Count Yasuya Uchida, Foreign Minister, has decided that Mr. Katsuji Debuchi, Ambassador to America, will return to Washington at the end of November.

IRISH POLICE CHECK RIOTS OF UNEMPLOYED

BELFAST, N. Ire., Oct. 11 (AP)—Two thousand police, mobilized in anticipation of unemployment disorders, battled in the streets today with 10,000 jobless men and women who had gathered to demand additional government relief. There were disturbances in several parts of the city.

Yesterday the Ulster Cabinet prohibited all meetings in connection with unemployment troubles, and last night 700 extra policemen were drafted from the near-by towns. They remained on duty all night, going into action several times to disperse open-air meetings at which the unemployed had attempted to light bonfires.

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THINGS PRESENT

Women should read (and pass along to other women) "Paradox and Propaganda" on the Editorial page. It might make a difference on election day.

Parents will enjoy the ideas expressed in the Parent Column on the Educational page.

Those of us with gardens owe at least a friendly thought to the flower hunters who explore distant lands to bring back new beauty for our dooryards. An article on the Garden page will help us appreciate the efforts of these explorers.

"Gliding Down the Stream" on the Home Forum page gives us a hint of the descriptive powers of Thoreau.

We found 17 mistakes in the Editor's Puzzle on the Daily Features page. How would you edit the paragraph?

AND THINGS TO COME

Professor Carver tomorrow will ask: Is it wrong to smoke opium? And those who think it is wrong will have difficulty in advocating the selling of another poison, liquor. "Prohibition Facts."

Wednesday brings the Women's Enterprises and Fashions page and the weekly Aviation Column.

Stay-Home Voters Who Wail When Taxes Go Up Can Blame Themselves for Their Plight

No Time to Cry When the Milk Is Spilled, It Is Pointed Out—Time to Protest Is Election Day; Place, Polling Booth

WE GO TO VOTE SERIES
Second of Eighteen Articles

By ROLAND HALL SHARP
Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor

American voters who stay away from the polls when bond issues are authorized, and later complain about tax bills, should look into a mirror.

If they dislike projects that draw on their funds, the time to protest is election day. The place is inside a voting booth.

Two forces tug at governmental purse strings. One seeks to loosen them by demands for added services, often to benefit a small group. Another force, set in motion by the public at large, insists upon economy. In this tug-o'-war, voters must act as umpire. They alone can elect and instruct representatives who will serve the public interest.

Common sense in governmental expenditure is therefore measured by alertness of voters. Public officials given to loose handling of funds intrusted to their care, will not thrive on an informed electorate. But conscientious officials will, as they strive to develop a government of top-notch service at rock-bottom cost.

That is no easy job. For one reason, government in a democracy is everyone's business. Yet no one is forced to take part in it. Average citizens, therefore, tend to let someone else look after the government. "Someone else" finally boils down to professional politicians. In office, they make speeches for economy one day and set up top-heavy governmental bureaus the next. This makes more jobs to pass around as rewards for political support. Fat appropriations from Uncle Public's purse foot the bill.

These political feeding grounds can be kept green only by voters. Politicians therefore court and count every vote. Sometimes they pay for them in hard cash. They know the value of ballots—if many voters do not.

But Our Neighborhood has decided to brush up on voting. Mr. Citizen has promised to show them ways to put their ballots to work. He has invited them over to his house to explore how tax dollars come into Government's hands and what these tax dollars buy. When indifferent citizens find out what Government does to their purses and daily af-

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BAR ASSOCIATES FAVOR CHANGING ANTITRUST LAWS

Will Seek Amendment in Congress—Prepare to Hear Hoover Speak

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Recommendations to modify the antitrust laws and adoption of proposed improvements in compiling criminal statistics in America on a national scale were features of preliminary section meetings of the fifty-fifth annual session of the American Bar Association here today.

The annual legal convention opens here tomorrow with 1500 lawyers expected to hear an address by President Hoover and to take part in the laying of the corner stone of the new Supreme Court building, laid by Mr. Charles E. Hughes, Chief Justice.

A fundamental change in the antitrust laws to set up machinery whereby American business can determine in advance the validity of proposed contracts was indorsed by the Commerce Committee today, and will be offered to Congress.

The proposal calls for voluntary submission of proposed contracts to the Attorney-General and the Federal Trade Commission which would be authorized to give advisory opinions on their legality similar to the power now vested in the Massachusetts Supreme Court and two other high courts in other states.

According to Mr. Rush C. Butler, chairman of the group, the possibility of criminal prosecution now often deters business men from entering even legitimate contracts because of the ambiguity of the law and the harshness of its penalties. The proposed new machinery would enable them to know in advance how a specific contract would be construed by the Trade Commission.

Mr. William D. Mitchell, Attorney-General, at a joint meeting of the judicial section of the Bar Association and the National Conference of Judicial Councils, revealed today that President Hoover's economy campaign may rearrange the collection of criminal statistics by the Federal Government.

Prohibition Facts

By DR. THOMAS N. CARVER
Professor of Economics
Harvard University
Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

73—Is It Wrong to Take a Drink of Liquor?

THAT is like asking if it is wrong to eat tainted food. The real question is: Is it socially desirable that men should engage in the selling of tainted food as a money-making business? If so, it should not be interfered with. If it is undesirable, it should be prohibited.

When men are permitted to make money by selling food that is considered dangerous, they will have a strong motive for pushing the sale. Even though only one in a hundred who eat such food is noticeably harmed by it, the business of pushing its sale is a public evil.

The case is parallel to that of selling liquor for profit. Even though only one in a hundred who drink it is noticeably harmed by it, yet the business of selling it for a profit is dangerous to the public. If there is money in it, the sale will be pushed by high pressure methods. It will be sold to millions, and the victims, direct and indirect, will be numbered by the thousands. That is reason enough for stopping the dirty business.

FRENCH STRESS 'CONSTRUCTIVE' PLAN ON ARMS

Paris Hopeful of Finding Key to Reich Equality and Own Security

By Cable from Monitor Bureau

PARIS, Oct. 11—On the eve of M. Edouard Herriot's departure for London to confer with Mr. Ramsay MacDonald about disarmament problems, French opinion is pervaded by an air of optimism such as has not been felt here for several weeks.

At the Cabinet meeting today M. Herriot formally notified members of the Government of his acceptance of the British invitation and outlined the general course his conversations with Mr. MacDonald are expected to take. President Lebrun will be officially informed of M. Herriot's plans at a special ministerial council tomorrow morning and the French Prime Minister will thus be able to leave here in the afternoon for London, where he will remain Thursday and Friday and be back in Paris Saturday.

The more cheerful tone of the press here is due partly to the general feeling of confidence that M. Herriot and the British Prime Minister will be able to work out together some plan for satisfying Germany's demand for equality status, while taking into account French uneasiness regarding a rearmed Reichswehr. It is also partly the result of dispatches received here from Berlin and Geneva which are interpreted as indicating that the Reich is now inclined to assume a somewhat more conciliatory attitude.

Preliminary Conference

France expects M. Herriot's London conversations to result eventually in the return of Germany to the work of disarmament, probably by way of a preliminary conference at Lausanne of the chief interested powers. It is also believed M. Herriot will have important talks with Mr. Norman H. Davis of the United States in London. Ever-increasing importance is attached here to the French "constructive plan" of disarmament accompanied by a greater measure of organized security.

M. Joseph Paul-Boncour, Minister of War and principal French disarmament delegate, who, with Mr. Eduard Benes of Czechoslovakia and others, has been elaborating the project at Geneva, is expected to arrive in Paris soon and present the plan to the Cabinet. It is considered certain that M. Herriot will discuss at least broad outlines of this plan with Mr. MacDonald, for it is understood one of the principal elements of the plan is a protocol incorporating the "principle" of equality of rights.

Combination of Plans

The essence of this new French plan appears to be an attempt to suggest a solution to the whole problem of security and disarmament on the basis of all of the Geneva negotiations of past months. It includes besides a section on equality of status a complete disarmament convention, general consultative pact, mutual assistance accords, a proposal to internationalize civil aviation and put bombing plans at the disposal of the League of Nations.

Hope is expressed here, not that this ambitious project will be accepted en bloc by other nations, but that it will be welcomed as evidence of France's desire to contribute actively and constructively to the solution of Europe's problems. It is emphasized that the plan will not be put forward as an iron-bound statement of France's last word, but simply as a basis of discussion and negotiation. Publication of the plan and its deposition at the bureau of the Disarmament Conference is expected to be delayed for some time while the French general staff here studies its application.

WET USE OF AIR, PRESS AND MOVIE BRINGS WARNING

Drys, Woman Leader Says, Must Show What Repeal Would Actually Mean

With the press, radio and movies taking the place of the school, home and church as educational channels, it is up to dry forces to assume control of these agencies and turn their influence again in the direction of temperance, according to Mrs. Elizabeth Tilton of Cambridge, Mass., long an ardent dry advocate.

While she considers education still necessary, Mrs. Tilton points to its changed sources and concludes that under present conditions this once potent force is no longer effective in deciding the prohibition issue.

Mrs. Tilton answers the question of "How prohibition shall be saved" with the following:

"While I agree that education must go on and that in time it will tell, for a long time now I have felt that education would not now save prohibition. One reason is that the sources of education have changed. Formerly they were home, church and school, sources that, on the whole, wanted to raise the standard. Today they are press, movie, radio, usually commercial. Press, radio and movie are used by moneyed interests, pouring out poison against prohibition. It is difficult for a man to take in temperance facts, even if you can get them to him.

"This new source of education can commercially manufacture mob emotion which, made in big cities, carries to the farthest hamlet. The national mind becomes a made-to-order, hither-and-yon affair, impervious to facts. Thus we have today a mental condition which stampedes against prohibition. Therefore, education as now used will not save prohibition.

"What can? Two things might break into the mob emotion.

"One is that as the people come face to face with repeal they can be made to think—'After Repeal—What?' No better substitute is offered. Are we really going back to the saloon age only to have the fight all over? Are we putting the criminal classes, that frankly want repeal, in power? There is no doubt that we are, but whether with press, radio, and movie telling us that we are going to do the opposite, we can get truth across is a question. But absolutely face to face with repeal—the mob emotion may pause.

"The other thing that might stop repeal is to get to the people—to Main Street—why Wall Street wants repeal of prohibition. By Wall Street I mean the moneyed interests of the East, among them probably contributors to both parties.

"It is common talk in the East that it is not the merits of prohibition that has made this drive against it. It is that prohibition is a 'political pest'—a 'bedeviller of politics,' that it 'breaks up party solidarity and

(Continued on Page 11, Column 2)

Ship Board Head Defends Federal Subsidy System

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

ST. LOUIS, Mo., Oct. 11—Federal subsidiaries to the American Merchant Marine were defended here today by Mr. T. V. O'Connor, president of the United States Shipping Board. His message was read before the twelfth annual Middle West Foreign Trade and Merchant Marine Conference held in conjunction with the Central Mississippi Foreign Trade Conference.

Subsidy by the Government does for the merchant marine only what the protective tariff does for American producers, he held. Its elimination would save about $30,000,000 a year at the expense of placing a loss of $300,000,000 on the country—the loss from allowing cargoes to go to ships of other nations, Mr. O'Connor said.

Causes for the decline in international exchange of goods were listed as a stronger nationalism resulting from tariff walls and import duties, and international debts, in an address by Dr. W. F. Gephart, chairman of the St. Louis Chamber of Commerce Foreign Trade Bureau. He said, however, that "national self-sufficiency for any country is a visionary dream."

Feudalism Falls to Peasants

* * *

Great European Estates Fast Breaking Up; Spain Follows Russia in Land Reforms

* * *

By SISLEY HUDDLESTON
Special European Correspondence

Throughout Europe the conception of land holdings has drastically changed. In some countries, without any fundamental alteration of the law, the large estates, by a natural process, are breaking up. In other countries, especially those which were set up or revived by the 1919 peacemakers, agrarian reforms on a considerable scale have been carried out. In Russia the revoluton entirely transformed the status of the peasant. Generally, the final breaking up of the land legacy of the old feudal system, to which the French revolution dealt a decisive blow, can be observed.

It was inevitable that Spain should deal seriously with this question. Not only was agrarian reform desirable in itself, but it was essential to pacify the unrest of the peasants in Andalusia. Southern Spain was becoming a menace to the rest of the Republic, as indeed it had been a menace to the monarchy. Secret societies with such flamboyant names as the Black Hand exploited the discontent. There were sporadic uprisings. There was a tendency to anarchism and in recent years to Communism. When I was in Spain after the revolution I found that more difficulties were anticipated from Andalusia than from Catalonia.

¶ ¶ ¶

All students of Spanish conditions have reserved their most severe condemnation for the land system. Although Andalusia is generally mentioned, there are other provinces in which the effects of feudalism have been even more onerous; and the new law applies to other prov-

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Hoover Great Help to Labor, Secretary Doak Makes Known

On Visit to National Headquarters, Declares President for Short Day and Week—Secretary Tells How Immigrant Is Being Aided

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 — President Hoover is interested in a more equitable division of the products of the machine, reflected in better wages and better working conditions, declared Mr. William N. Doak, Secretary of Labor, yesterday, at Republican national headquarters here.

There must be a better division or the machine will destroy the civilization it is intended to benefit, said the Secretary of Labor.

"President Hoover wants a fair return to the investor, better conditions for management, and higher wages and shorter working hours for labor," said Mr. Doak. "The public will benefit by better and cheaper service. He believes that employees should have a shorter working day and a shorter work week. He feels that management, which after all consists of men on salaries, can become more efficient because of the advantages gained by the machine, and can get better salaries.

"President Hoover is very sympathetic to Labor," continued Secretary Doak. "He is deeply interested in the welfare of the worker and of the masses in general. For one instance you may take the very earnest efforts now being made to humanize the immigration service. In general, we have had very great success with this.

"Throughout I have had the most whole-hearted support of President Hoover. When I have been in doubt he has backed me up all along. I have had to encounter opposition from many points. It has taken the form of political influence of all kinds. Without the President's support, what the Department of Labor has been able to do for the protection and betterment of immigrants would have been impossible."

The industrial peace which has prevailed in this country despite the depression is without precedent here, Secretary Doak observed. It has saved labor a great amount of money.

"In this crisis President Hoover was one of the first men to sense what a general deflation would mean," he continued. "He called the captains of industry and labor leaders and suggested they try to preserve peace. On one side there were to be no strikes, and on the other no lockouts and no reduction of wages. For a period of two years there were no wage cuts, and since then those that have taken place in organized labor have generally been voluntary reductions, that, is, negotiated agreements.

"As a rule the first step in a time of depression is reduction in wages. This period of the Hoover Administration has been the first time when the usual process did not operate, in

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ECONOMY PUT DIRECTLY UP TO TAXPAYERS

Watertown Citizens Told State Aid Must Be the Last Resort

There should be no state aid to municipalities until the petitioning city or town has exhausted every means of economy, Mr. William B. Baker, State Representative and member of the Ways and Means Committee, told a group of taxpayers last night at Watertown.

More than 400 citizens who had just received the announcement of the highest tax rate in the history of the municipality responded to the call of the Watertown Chamber of Commerce, to gather and promote the formation of an active taxpayers' council.

The skyrocketing of the town's expenditures, more than doubling from 1922 to 1932, the complaisant acceptance by the citizens of added functions, schoolhouses and bureaus and all the contributory factors of a high tax rate were reviewed by Mr. Edward D. Holland, chairman of the board of selectmen, who declared the spending of only 41 per cent of the town's funds is in the hands of the board.

Without exception the speakers held the taxpayers largely responsible for the tax burden and equal unanimity prevailed in the view that unremitting and intelligent participation in the scanning of every proposed action of government can assure low taxes. It is a problem of convincing the politician that economy will win more votes than extravagance, the speakers asserted.

Mr. Baker admitted that some industrial towns may be forced to a point where abnormal burdens will make state relief unavoidable. This relief must take the form, he explained, of legislation placing the distressed municipalities under a state commission with the power to put the credit of the State behind that of the city or town. He repudiated special taxes and bond issues as encouraging the very extravagance to be eradicated.

The cities to receive such aid must be in an extreme minority, Mr. Baker continued, and the majority must get out of their dilemma by real economy.

The individual does not connect things he wants with the tax rate, Mr. Gaylord Cummin, tax consultant, said. They want economy practiced in the things they are not interested in, he declared. To get savings, every man must realize that his petition is not the exception and that he must make real sacrifices, he concluded.

READING ASKS AMERICAN LINK WITH BRITAIN

Coöperation Needed for Peace, He Says—Rule in India Defended

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The United States and England, having the same ideals, can wield an immense influence for good in the world by cooperating in their efforts to solve problems which are in the forefront of international affairs today, the Marquis of Reading declared in an address at a dinner of the English-Speaking Union of the United States at the Astor Hotel last night. Lord Reading was former British Foreign Secretary, Lord Chief Justice, Viceroy of India and Ambassador to the United States.

The address was Lord Reading's first public speech in this country since his arrival here on Oct. 7 to attend a convention of the International Bar groups in Washington. Lady Reading was also a guest at the dinner.

After emphasizing the importance of the United States and England uniting their efforts to work for world peace, Lord Reading praised warmly the "great part" which Mr. Ramsay MacDonald has played in English affairs during the past two years and explained many points of English policy in the government of India.

Pursuit of Common Policy

"American and Britain together, acting in coöperation whenever they deem it advisable, can wield an immense influence for good in the world," he declared. "I speak only of such coöperation as each nation may determine when it happens that the two nations are pursuing a common policy.

"In the forefront of problems of the world is that of securing international peace. The Kellogg-Briand Pact was a noble endeavor to perpetuate peace. I feel I cannot offend if I urge with all the earnestness in my power that America and England may find it possible to act together in helping to solve these great problems and that they may settle at least some of these great questions.

"Doubtless the most pressing of all the critical situations of today is the economic depression. It was with great satisfaction that we learned in England that America had agreed to attend the World Conference on the economic situation."

A hopeful sign in England is that "there is more confidence and a greater feeling of certainty that we shall emerge from the depression; although no one can say exactly when that will be," he said.

Rule in India Defended

Characterizing British rule in India as "one of the most glorious records" in the history of that nation, Lord Reading said that India was governed by the British because its people demand that system of government and have failed to put forward any system of their own.

"One of the most important reforms introduced by the British in India was English education and teaching of the English language," he declared. "That has had the most far-reaching effect upon India. It is the medium of communication of thought between educated classes in all parts of India."

In arriving at a just appreciation of British rule in India, a comparison must be made of "India as she was and had been throughout the centuries before the British came and India as she is under the present system," he said.

"Our purpose in India has been to maintain peace, justice and liberty as the key of our policy," Lord Reading declared.

Referring to the complexities of the Indian situation, he recalled that while the population of India is 353,000,000, one-fifth the population of the world, the number of Europeans residing there is less than 200,000.

FISCAL AID HAMPERED BY POLITICS

Reconstruction Finance Corporation Runs Gantlet of Party Suspicion

SITUATION DELAYS WORTHY PROJECTS

Publicity Ruling Declared to Work Hardships on Sound Enterprises

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—The elusive shadow of "politics" which hovers behind practically every activity of the Government during campaign years has become the particular plague of the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, handicapping its potential usefulness, forcing it to spend an undue proportion of its time weeding political considerations out of loan operations and avoiding partisan pitfalls.

Republicans and Democrats alike are willing enough to admit that the corporation itself is reasonably free from political interests and is, to the best of its ability, working for the financial reconstruction of the nation's economic structure.

But both Republicans and Democrats are so suspicious of each other and so apprehensive lest the other use the corporation to its own partisan ends that its operations have been surrounded with safeguards and sterilized against political influence until it finds itself tripped at every turn and unable to provide much of the relief expected of it by Congress and the country.

Many Protests Received

The major obstacle today to the effective use of the funds placed at the disposal of the corporation by Congress is the publicity given to all loans made by the corporation. How many banks that could make use of loans have been deterred from fear of the reaction to publication of the fact that they have borrowed from the corporation, can never be known. But the protests made to the corporation are sufficient evidence of the uneasiness of borrowers.

After the first flood of borrowers, who did not realize that publicity would later be turned upon them, potential borrowers have fallen into two chief classes. There are, first, those who desperately needed money, and have sought it despite any consequences which publicity might bring. But others, who might have used the money not in self-defense, but to further constructive projects and give employment to workers, have deferred the projects simply because they feared that their action would be construed as a sign of bank weakness.

Employment Retarded

Protection of their own banking interests came first, but it is pointed out in this respect at least that without the publicity feature public interest might have been better served. The number of potential borrowers who wished money for constructive purposes cannot be determined. Yet reasoning wholly from the probabilities of the situation, it is felt that important development projects giving work to many thousands have been stifled at the source.

With these handicaps the R. F. C. has been able so far to provide direct employment for only about 11,055 men on self-liquidating projects, instead of putting to work the hundreds of thousands or even millions which optimistic drafters of the act had hoped.

One example serves to illustrate how publicity is preventing direct unemployment relief. An institution in an eastern city wanted to construct a $1,000,000 extension, but local banks did not feel that they were in a position to lend. However, the bank patronized by the institution could borrow the required amount from the Reconstruction Finance Corporation, and then loan it to the institution. But the head of this perfectly sound bank refused because the fact that his bank was borrowing would be published and he felt there might be a mistaken apprehension about the condition of the bank, a risk he did not care to take. As a result this source of industry and employment was cut off.

Many who have borrowed, according to Mr. Atlee Pomerene, chairman, were seriously embarrassed by publication of the July report, and "reports were circulated that some of the institutions borrowing were not in good financial condition when they were perfectly sound."

Insurance companies particularly have been reluctant to borrow from the corporation, one of the directors said recently, from apprehension of "raids on their policyholders" by unscrupulous competitors who would represent the loan as an indication of weakness. This factor, it was explained, largely accounts for the unwillingness of insurance companies to go back into the farm mortgage field in the Midwest.

Political Factor Blamed

Political considerations are blamed for this enforced publicity. Democrats in Congress, led by Representative Henry T. Rainey of Illinois, insisted on inclusion in the act establishing the corporation of provisions requiring a monthly report of all loans to Congress.

The argument Mr. Rainey advanced was that the taxpayers have a right to know what disposition is made of their money. But no secret

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AMERICA JOINS IN TRIBUTE TO Y.M.C.A. FOUNDER

Communities in Canada and United States Mark Anniversary

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—A desire to improve the spiritual condition of young trade workers, which took root in England nearly a century ago, received the grateful recognition of 900,000 members of the Young Men's Christian Association throughout Canada and the United States today in testimonial programs to Sir George Williams, founder of the organization.

Born in Dulverton, Somerset, Oct. 11, 1821, Sir George was quick to see youth's need for spiritual advancement and launched the organization which has grown to such remarkable proportions, in London in 1844, when he was only 23 years old. He was president and treasurer of the association for many years and was knighted in 1894. There were 12 charter members, including Sir George, the one branch he founded having grown to more than 9000 members and the world-wide membership of the association now reaching to more than 2,000,000 representatives.

Branch units of the organization, numbering 1263 in Canada and the United States, have arranged their own programs suitable for Founder's Day. New York City has prepared a series of radio talks on a national hookup to be given by Mr. Walter W. Head and Mr. Francis Harmon. Tonight, the West Side Y. M. C. A. Players will dramatize the founding of the organization for radio listeners.

Amateur radio operators will participate three times tonight in the receiving and sending of a message from President Hoover, and for the best record of receptions and transmissions a silver cup is to be awarded. The President's message extols the accomplishments of Sir George in his service to youth.

Typical of the celebrations in local branches is the "Friendship Week" inaugurated in Paterson, N. J., each member being privileged to introduce two guests to receive the full privileges of the association for one week.

San Francisco's six associations are keeping open house all week, as is the Lynn (Mass.) branch, which has arranged for a Y. M. C. A. observance in the churches on Oct. 16.

Detroit is having a 10-day exhibition in a department store and also has a breakfast, with Mr. James Schermerhorn as speaker. Dr. Clarence A. Barbour, president of Brown University, is the speaker for the Worcester (Mass.) celebration.

Mr. John William Sampson, who knew the founder of the association and did business with him in London prior to 1870, is a resident of Salina, Kan., and will take part in the observance there.

New York City is having a series of dinners to inaugurate a campaign by 2000 members to enlist 10,000 more.

Camden, N. J., is having a week's celebration with daily meetings. Last evening there was dedicated a picture of the original meeting room of the Y. M. C. A. brought from London by Mr. Howard Sullivan, president of the local "Y" Men's Club.

Meriden, Conn., is honoring its "old timers" tonight, and Baltimore, Md., is honoring its own founders together with Sir George.

In many instances sons of local founders are to be speakers at breakfasts, luncheons or dinners, participating with others interested in constructive character building.

It is significant of the general interest in the event that not only city associations will participate, but also college, railroad, Negro, soldier and sailor groups, and that a number of prominent citizens have sent messages which are being broadcast either by national representatives or local units.

England's 'Y' Founder Honored in Boston

Boston, birthplace of the Young Men's Christian Association in the United States, is today paying tribute to the memory of Sir George Williams, who founded the organization in England. Because of its significant place in the Y. M. C. A. movement, however, Boston will not confine celebrations to a day but will continue them throughout the month.

A special open house program will be held during the week, including exhibitions from 7:30 to 8 p. m. in the lobby of the Huntington Avenue headquarters. Founder's Day is also the signal for the launching of a drive for 1111 new members. Membership election contests will be held Friday when "Liberals" and "Progressives" will ballot to see which party candidate is sent to New York City as president of the National Council for a day.

Boston Art Notes

Architects

To relieve the unemployment situation among architects, a research bureau has been formed for the purpose of arranging to make measured drawings of old buildings and period rooms. Nine rooms in the Museum of Fine Arts are to be measured so that there will be a complete record of them. The drawings must conform in every way with the original measures, even down to incidental details and irregularities. Records have been made—and none whatever had existed until these were completed—of the Old State House on State Street.

Stained Glass

At the studio of Mr. Charles Connick, 9 Harcourt Street, there has been shown for a few days the north transept window for the Grace Cathedral of San Francisco. But part of the rose window can be shown, because of its size.

Because of the coolness of the north light, these lancets and tracceries have been planned to contain a good deal of warm color, especially of amber yellows, which make up as it were for the want of sunlight. The configuration includes five lancets upon which are to be seen the four major prophets and King David. Though drawing in the conventional Byzantine manner, the craftsmen have managed to convey warmth and naturalism to these dignified figures. Beneath each is a medallion in which is illustrated some action of the figure above. The medallions are smaller, more intimate in their depiction. The ensemble is a vivid pattern of colors which have been selected with courage.

Art and the Subway

To Bostonians information about the existence of the Museum of Fine Arts is brought home by a series of posters which have been thoughtfully planned and installed as advertising placards in the trolley cars. For this month there is reproduced a page from a Sanskrit illuminated manuscript, the original of which may be seen in the Indian collection at the Museum. The kalligraphic lettering and forcefully delinated drawing indicate the vigor of style which existed in India when Europe was at the threshold of the Renaissance.

D. A.

LEAD PRICES REDUCED

American Smelting & Refining Company has reduced the price of lead 15 points to 3 cents a pound, New York.

WEATHER

U. S. Weather Bureau Report

Boston and Vicinity: Partly cloudy and colder tonight: Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly colder; moderate to fresh west or northwest winds.

Maine: Cloudy, preceded by rain in north and extreme east portions; colder in west portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and colder.

New Hampshire and Vermont: Cloudy and colder, preceded by rain in north portion tonight; Wednesday partly cloudy and slightly colder.

Massachusetts, Rhode Island and Connecticut: Partly cloudy and colder tonight and Wednesday.

Atlantic coast, Eastport to Sandy Hook: Fresh to strong west to northwest winds over south portion and fresh south shifting to fresh to strong west winds over north portion; weather partly overcast tonight and Wednesday, preceded by rain over extreme north portion tonight.

Official Temperatures

	A	B		A	B
Atlantic City	66	70	Montreal	58	68
Bismarck	38	44	Nantucket	60	72
Boston	60	77	New Orleans	68	84
Buffalo	42	70	New York	62	76
Calgary	32	46	Norfolk, Va.	62	74
Charleston	70	78	North Platte	32	58
Chicago	54	52	Philadelphia	64	76
Cincinnati	42	72	Phoenix, Ariz.	64	88
Denver	38	68	Pittsburgh	40	72
Eastport, Me.	54	60	Portland, Me.	56	72
Hatteras	70	74	Raleigh	66	80
Honolulu, T.H. (7p.m. Oct. 10)	78	..	St. Louis	38	64
	..	82	St. Paul	38	48
Helena, Mont.	44	50	Salt Lake City	40	58
Huron, S. D.	26	42	San Francisco	54	76
Jacksonville	68	80	Santa Fe, N.M.	38	60
Kansas City	36	40	Seattle	58	60
Key West	80	86	Tampa	70	84
Los Angeles	58	78	Washington	60	76
Memphis	44	74	Wichita, Kan.	36	50
Miami, Fla.	82	84	Williston, N.D.	36	44

A—8 a. m. eastern standard time Oct. 11.
B—Maximum Oct. 10.

High Tides at Boston

Tuesday 9:17 p. m., Wednesday 9:42 a. m.
Height of tides 9.1 feet, 9.2 feet.

Light all vehicles at 5:40 p. m.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Founded 1908 by Mary Baker Eddy
AN INTERNATIONAL DAILY NEWSPAPER

Published daily except Sundays and holidays at The Christian Science Publishing Society, 107 Falmouth Street, Boston, Mass. Subscription price, payable in advance, postpaid to all countries: One year, $9.00; six months, $4.50; three months, $2.25; one month, 75c. Single copies, 5 cents. (Printed in U. S. A.)

Entered at second-class rates at the Post Office at Boston, Mass., U. S. A. Acceptance for mailing at a special rate of postage provided for in section 1103, Act of Oct. 3, 1917, authorized on July 11, 1918.

ATHENIA

Foundations permit the new street wear to be its charming self

Street Floor

THE Cora Chandler SHOP
(CHANDLER'S CORNER STORE)
80 Temple Place, Boston, Mass.

Founder of Y. M. C. A.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
SIR GEORGE WILLIAMS

Radio Tonight

EASTERN STANDARD TIME

WBZ and WBZA, Boston and Springfield (990kc-303m)

8:00 p. m.—NBC Frigidaire Orchestra.
5:15 NBC, Tangee Musical Dreams.
5:30 NBC, "Singing Lady."
5:45 NBC, "Little Orphan Annie."
6:00 Studio; Sport Review, Bill Williams.
6:10 "Radio Billboard."
6:15 "The Monitor Views the News."
6:30 NBC, Savannah Liners.
6:45 NBC, "Today's News," Lowell Thomas.
7:00 Time; NBC, "Amos 'n' Andy."
7:15 Talk, Gov. Joseph B. Ely.
7:30 NBC, Stebbins Boys.
7:45 NBC, Johnny Hart in Hollywood.
8:00 NBC, "You and Your Government."
8:30 NBC, Republican National Committee: Address, the Hon. Calvin Coolidge, from Madison Square Garden.
9:30 NBC, "Friendship Town," sketch.
10:00 NBC, Sketch, with Phillips Lord.
10:15 "Jack and Jane"; skit.
10:30 Joe Rines and his orchestra.
10:45 News; time; weather.
11:03 Sport Review, Bill Williams.
11:15 Cascade Orchestra.
11:45 Louis Weir, organist.
12:00 NBC, Paul Whiteman's Orchestra.

WEEI, Boston (590kc-508m)

5:00 p. m.—NBC, Dance music.
5:05 NBC, Marion Harris, from London.
5:30 Strachan Andrews's Orchestra.
5:45 NBC, "Sekatary Hawkins."
6:00 "Evening Tattler"; news.
6:40 Wolverine Spotlight.
6:45 "The Cap'n and the Widder."
7:00 Jack Beauvais, songs.
7:15 NBC, "Wheatenaville"; sketch.
7:30 NBC, Ray Perkins; orchestra.
7:45 NBC, "The Rise of the Goldbergs."
8:00 NBC, Julia Sanderson and Frank Crumit; guitar orchestra.
8:30 NBC, Wayne King's Orchestra.
9:00 NBC, Ben Bernie's Orchestra.
9:30 NBC, Ed Wynn; Fire Chief Band.
10:00 NBC, Walter O'Keefe; police dramatization; Bestor orchestra.
11:00 Forecasts, E. B. Rideout; news.
11:15 Leo Reisman's Brunswick Orchestra.

WNAC, Boston (1230kc-244m)

5:00 p. m.—CBS, "Meet the Artist."
5:15 Shepard Fashion Parade.
5:30 CBS, "Skippy"; child sketch.
5:45 "Rambles in Rhythm."
5:55 Little Tree Serenader.
6:00 Studio announcements; news.
6:15 The Novelty Four.
6:30 Bob Emery's Opportunity Night.
6:45 "Chandu"; transcription.
7:00 CBS, "Myrt and Marge."
7:15 CBS, Noble Sissle's Orchestra.
7:45 CBS, Benny Kreuger's Orchestra; Georgie Price.
8:00 CBS, Abe Lyman's Orchestra.
8:15 CBS, Edwin C. Hill, commentator.
8:30 "Hawaiian Echoes."
8:45 CBS, Quartet; organ.
9:00 CBS, Arthur Tracy; orchestra.
9:15 CBS, "Threads of Happiness."
9:30 CBS, Serial mystery story.
10:00 Local dance music.
10:15 "Garnetville" sketch.
10:30 Local dance music.
11:00 Studio announcements; news.
11:15-1:00 Dance music.

WAAB, Boston (1410kc-213m)

5:00 p. m.—Junior Stock Company.
5:15 CBS, Capticators Orchestra.
5:30 Organ recital, Francis J. Cronin.
5:45 CBS, Musical comedy memories.
6:00 CBS, H. V. Kaltenborn, commentator.
6:15 CBS, Reis and Dunn; orchestra.
6:30 CBS, Jack Miller's Orchestra.
6:45 CBS, "Piano Pictures"; duo.
7:00 Weather; news; time.
7:15 Moonlight Serenaders.
7:30 Cremona String Quartet.
7:45 Dan Sullivan's Shamrock Orchestra.
8:00 The Gossipers.
8:15 Harmonistic Trio.
8:30 CBS, Dictators Orchestra; soloist.
8:45 Book talk, George Ross.
9:00 Le Paradis Band.
9:15 "Master of Mystery"; sketch.
9:45 Studio announcements; news.
10:0 CBS, Republican campaign speaker.
10:30 Golden Slipper Marathon.
10:45 CBS, Fray and Braggiotti, pianists.
11:00 CBS, National Y. M. C. A. Founder's Day Program.
11:30 CBS, Isham Jones's Orchestra.

Tomorrow's Features

WBSO, Babson Park, Mass. (920kc-326m)

8:30 a. m.—Studio and musical programs.
12:00 noon—Stocks; piano; talk.
12:45 p. m.—Studio orchestra.
1:30 p. m.—Recorded program.
1:45 p. m.—Studio soloists.
3:30 p. m.—Good Cheer Service.
4:00 p. m.—Studio soloists.
4:30 p. m.—Gordon College Trio.

WBZ

7:00 a. m.—Musical Clock.
7:45 a. m.—NBC programs.
8:30 a. m.—Local and NBC programs.
10:00-12:00—NBC programs.
12:00 noon—"The Monitor Views the News."
12:30 p. m.—NBC, Farm and Home Hour.
1:45-3:30 p. m.—NBC programs.
3:30 p. m.—Home Forum Cooking School.
4:00 p. m.—NBC and local programs.

WEEI

8:00 a. m.—NBC, Pie Plant Pete.
8:15 a. m.—E. B. Rideout; news.
8:30 a. m.—NBC, "Cheerio."
9:00 a. m.—Studio period.
9:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
11:00 a. m.—Edison Friendly Chat.
11:15 a. m.—NBC programs.
12:15 p. m.—Neapolitan Dutch Girls.
1:15 p. m.—NBC programs.
2:30 p. m.—Studio and musical.
4:00 p. m.—NBC programs.

WNAC

6:30-11:15 a. m.—Studio and musical.
11:15-12:00 noon—CBS musical programs.
12:00 noon—Studio period; news.
12:15 p. m.—King's Chapel service.
12:45 p. m.—CBS, Columbia Revue.
1:00 p. m.—Boston Information Service.
1:45 p. m.—Boston College-Center College game, Ralph Gilroy reporting.
4:30 p. m.—The Dance Parade.

WAAB

7:58 a. m.—Time; weather report.
8:00-11:00 a. m.—CBS programs.
11:00 a. m.—Records; shopping news.
12:00 noon—CBS, Harrod's Orchestra.
12:30 p. m.—Organ recital; farm flashes.
1:00 p. m.—CBS musical programs.
2:00 p. m.—Studio and musical.
2:30 p. m.—CBS programs.
4:00 p. m.—CBS, Exchange programs between United States and Spain.

EVENTS TONIGHT

Y. W. C. A. (140 Clarendon Street): Free lecture, "Behind the Scenes With Puppets," by Miss Lillian Phillips, auspices educational department, 7:30.

Y. M. C. A. (Huntington Avenue Division): "Founder's Day" celebration in memory of Sir George Williams; exhibitions in lobby, 7:30, and open house program, through Saturday.

Massachusetts Society for Prevention of Cruelty to Children: Second bridge tournament, benefit society, Hotel Statler, 8:30.

Business and Professional Women's Republican Club: Meeting, "Candidates' Night"; speakers: Commander John S. Curran, U. S. N., retired, Mrs. Anna C. M. Tillinghast and all state Republican candidates; Hotel Statler, 6:30.

Longy School of Music: Faculty open house concert, 44 Church Street, Cambridge, 8. Open to public.

New England Railroad Club: Dinner meeting, Hotel Statler, 6:30.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, until 10, through Oct. 15.

Theaters

Hollis—"The Mikado," 8:15.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 8:15.
Plymouth—Jane Cowl in "The Man With a Load of Mischief," 8:30.
Copley—"The Squeaker," 8:30.
Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.
Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.

EVENTS TOMORROW

Boston Museum of Fine Arts: Free guidance in the galleries, 11.

New England Food Show, Mechanics Building, 10 a. m. to 10 p. m., through Oct. 15.

New England Commission on Industrial Rehabilitation: Meeting and luncheon, Hotel Statler.

Theaters

Copley—"The Squeaker," 2:30.
Uptown—"The Phantom President," at 1:00, 3:05, 5:15, 7:25, 9:35 p. m.
Paramount—"The Phantom President," at 9:15, 11:20 a. m., 1:30, 3:35, 5:40, 7:45, 9:50 p. m.
Colonial—"The Green Pastures," 2:15.
Hollis—"The Mikado," 2:15.

Exhibitions

Museum of Fine Arts, Huntington Avenue—Admission free. Open week days except Monday from 9 to 5. Sundays, 1 to 5. Free guidance in the galleries every day except Monday at 11 o'clock. Exhibitions: Chelsea Porcelains presented by Richard C. Paine; eighteenth and early nineteenth century English Mezzotints; photographs by Alfred Stieglitz; German and Netherlands engravings of the fifteenth century.

Boston Public Library—Treasure Room: Exhibition of Washingtonia. To be continued indefinitely.

Goodman-Walker Studio, 607 Boylston Street—"Paintings of Today," by Chaffee, Gold, Knaths, Levinson, Redman, Romano, V. Smith, Van Veen and Weinrich.

Foster Brothers, 4 Park Square—Sporting Prints. Continuing through Oct. 15.

Doll and Richards, 138 Newbury Street—General exhibition in main gallery, for which no closing date is assigned.

Casson Galleries, 573 Boylston Street—General exhibition.

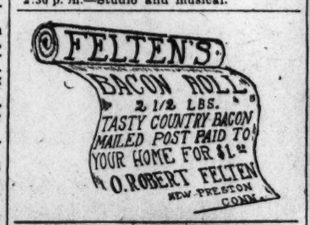
Grace Horne's Galleries, Stuart Street at Dartmouth—Lithographs by J. Iver Rose. Pencil drawings by John Pratt Whitman. Through Oct. 17.

Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street—American Masters. Through Oct. 15.

Holman's Print Shop, 5A Park Street—Wood engravings in color of the nineteenth century. Japanese prints by Hiroshi Yoshida. Through month of October.

Guild of Boston Artists, 162 Newbury Street—Annual fall members' exhibition.

For other exhibitions, see Monday's Monitor



WORK CAMPAIGN GAINS IMPETUS IN NEW ENGLAND

Concerted Effort Started at Conference of Regional Group

Concerted effort to put more workers on every New England pay roll was inaugurated yesterday by the New England committee of the nation-wide share-the-work movement at a meeting in the Federal Reserve Bank. The committee consists of representative manufacturers and officials of manufacturers' associations of five of the six New England states.

Under the chairmanship of Mr. Winthrop L. Carter, president of the Nashua Gummed & Coated Paper Company, the committee yesterday formulated plans to appoint throughout New England regional and local chairmen and committees for the campaign, the slogan for which is "Job Security Through Job Sharing."

"The share-the-work movement," Mr. Carter explained, "aims at just three objectives, toward which it intends to work with singleness of purpose and the utmost practicality of method.

"To check the upward trend of unemployment, when work is reduced for seasonal or other reasons, by employing the greatest possible number of workers on a shortened working schedule, thus avoiding adding to unemployment.

"To decrease unemployment by a wider spreading of work now available, among a larger group of employees working shorter periods, rather than by a smaller group working longer schedules.

"Whenever an increasing volume of business permits employing additional personnel, to so so by distributing the increased work to the greatest possible number, rather than by working longer schedules."

Mr. Carter said that the plan is to acquaint every New England employer with the objects of the campaign within 30 days.

"The New England committee is not urging the adoption of any single plan for the sharing of work," he added, "but on the contrary will place before New England employers information as to many methods by which firms have found it feasible to promote work-sharing in the past.

"The New England committee decided today to emphasize its firm belief that wage earners, salaried executives, and stockholders, if dividends are paid, should all share the cost of this work-sharing procedure. Those now employed in whatever capacity must buy job security by means of the flexible working week. The varying ability and willingness of people to share pay as well as hours are resognized. Each business group must work out its own method of contribution either in hours or pay for the people they put back to work."

In addition to Mr. Carter, those present at the meeting were: Mr. Harold M. Davis of Nashua, N. H., vice-chairman, and the following state representatives: New Hampshire, Mr. Harold C. Lincoln and Mr. George C. Carter; Vermont, Mr. Leon S. Gay and Mr. E. L. Olney; Massachusetts, Mr. Edgar C. Wrightington and Mr. Frank Bistrup; Rhode Island, Mr. James A. Rogers, and Connecticut, Mr. Manley E. Chester. The meeting also was attended by Mr. Dudley Harmon, executive vice-president of the New England Council.

SPENDING IN BOSTON ANALYZED IN SURVEY

Families in the 49 Greater Boston "neighborhood communities" spend an average of $700 a year in Boston stores, according to a survey completed by Prof. Richard P. Doherty of Boston University for the bureau of business research in the College of Business Administration. The survey was based on the expenditures of the 680,481 families living in Greater Boston.

According to the study, the average Greater Boston family spends $2130 a year for retail purchases, with food, clothing and automobile expenses constituting the three major items on the suburban family budget. Food costs the average family $561 a year, clothing $382, two-thirds of which is spent by women, and automobile expenses amount to $335. The survey also showed that families living in Boston make all purchases within the city.

SECOND INQUIRY IN BANK CASE OPENS

Mayor John J. Murphy of Somerville was the first witness called before the Middlesex grand jury yesterday, at the opening of the second investigation relative to the closing of the Medford Trust Company. Mayor Murphy did not appear at the first investigation.

Other witnesses called yesterday were Mr. Frederick W. Woods and Mr. Arthur Hardy, members of the Medford schoolhouse building commission, and Mr. Antonio Frankini, manager of Frankini Brothers, Inc., contractors. Presentation of evidence is made under the direction of Mr. Warren L. Bishop, District Attorney.

COOLIDGE TO SPEAK TO 'CROWDED HOUSE'

Special from Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The "standing room only" sign will be hung out early tonight at Madison Square Garden when the presence of Mr. Calvin Coolidge as headliner for the biggest political rally the G. O. P. has had in New York in many years is expected to tax the Garden's capacity.

Amplifiers are being placed at the entrances to the auditorium to make it possible for the overflow crowd to hear the one-time President in his first political speech since he left the White House in March, 1929.

JONES NEW BROWN TRUSTEE

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 10 (AP)—Dr. Rufus M. Jones of Haverford, Penna., was elected a life trustee of the Brown University Corporation here today, at a meeting of the corporation. Dr. Jones fills the Quaker vacancy in the corporation, succeeding the late Chancellor Arnold Buffum Chace. Dr. Jones has been an alumni trustee six years.

MAINE BRIDGE APPROVED

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—The War Department today approved plans of the Maine Highway Commission for a bridge across the Kennebunk River in Kennebunkport Village.

LOUDEN MONORAIL

Track and Trolley Systems for Overhead Conveying

Send for "Economical Material Handling"—64-page illustrated book.

THE LOUDEN MACHINERY CO.
1100 West Ave., FAIRFIELD, IOWA

At the edge of the sea

At Chalfonte-Haddon Hall life is carefree and comfortable. . . a charming place to make your home, as well as a happy choice for a vacation.

A large staff is thoroughly trained to look to your wants. There are many lounge and game rooms. Sun decks. Concerts. Special rates for long periods make it possible to live here for a very modest sum. Christian Science church in our block. Write for information. *Winter rates.*

American and European Plans

CHALFONTE-HADDON HALL
ATLANTIC CITY
Leeds and Lippincott Company

HULTMAN COMMENDS WELFARE INQUIRERS

Mr. Eugene C. Hultman, police commissioner of Boston, commended members of his department for their efficient service in the investigation of city welfare cases, last night, in an order officially disbanding the Police Welfare Investigation Bureau. Whatever may have been Mayor Curley's reason for stopping the welfare inquiry, Mr. Hultman's communication said, the police commissioner desires to compliment the members of the department for their ready response and efficient work in rendering an unusual service.

Not a single name of city aid decipients was divulged, Commissioner Hultman pointed out, and not one complaint of discourtesy upon the part of officers investigating the cases had been received. He called this record "a great tribute to the tact and understanding demonstrated by the police in making the investigation."

Vast Benefits Seen From Electricity

Electricity as a tool, which, if properly used, can make nations great and people happy, was pictured by Mr. Charles M. Ripley, engineer, author, world traveler, and member of the public relations department of the General Electric Company, in an address today before the Advertising Club of Boston in the Hotel Statler.

"The next great development in the electrical industry," Mr. Ripley said, "will be the completely electrified home. There are now 30,000,000 homes in the United States of which 15,000,000 have no radio at all; 20,000,000 have no good all-electric radio; 21,000,000 have no vacuum sweepers and 27,000,000 have no electric refrigerator. In the next 10 years more than 100,000,000 electrical appliances will be sold to American households."

Mr. Ripley declared that the new tools for the new age are now being conceived by natural scientists in research laboratories all over the world. The electrical age is yet to come, he predicted. It will be a great age, for "we shall use electricity as freely as water."

Mr. Ripley is frequently referred to as the social and economic interpreter of the electrical industry.

American Action In East Opposed

Under the disquieting circumstances in Europe today, the League of Nations is preparing to act on the Lytton report on Manchuria, Mr. James G. McDonald, chairman of the Foreign Policy Association, Inc., said in an address last night before members of the Boston branch of the association at a dinner at the Copley-Plaza Hotel.

In the opinion of Mr. McDonald it would be futile and dangerous to urge the United States, unsupported by any of the other powers, to lead now an active, public campaign on behalf of the Lytton program at the special session of the League, scheduled for November. He pointed out it would tend to confuse the issue, which is entirely a question between Japan and world public opinion as expressed through the League.

During the summer, Mr. McDonald has addressed the Sixth World Conference of the New Educational Fellowship in Nice; has talked with League officials in Geneva, and has had interviews with the German Chancellor, Herr Franz von Papen, and the French Prime Minister, M. Edouard Herriot.

BERKSHIRE TEXTILE FIRM RUNS OVERTIME

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PITTSFIELD, Mass., Oct. 11—Berkshire Woolen Company is enjoying its busiest period in years with several departments working overtime, according to Mr. Denis T. Noonan, president.

About 600 persons are employed, the largest number since before the World War and the production in the last two weeks is the largest in 10 years, Mr. Noonan said, adding that he expected the rush of orders to continue through November.

YOUR
children
SHOULD HAVE GOOD TEETH

THE CARE you give your children's teeth *at the start* is of vital importance in after years. Don't let them risk damage with harsh abrasives, bleaches or astringents. See that they use a *safe* dentifrice.

How will you select such a dentifrice?

Squibb's is a modern, scientific dentifrice. It is made with more than 50% Milk of Magnesia.

NOW—a new size at 25c
to meet a growing demand—in addition to the generous over-size tube at 40c

There is no grit in Squibb's—no astringent—nothing which might injure.

Children, as well as their elders, enjoy using Squibb Dental Cream. It cleans beautifully, and leaves such a pleasant, refreshing taste. Make Squibb's your family dentifrice today.

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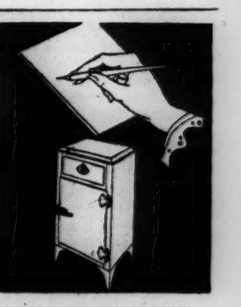
SQUIBB DENTAL CREAM

WRITE A LETTER WIN A REFRIGERATOR



50 Westinghouse
Dual-automatic Refrigerators

FREE to writers of the best letters of 200 words or less on why the Westinghouse *Dual-automatic* Refrigerator is a year 'round necessity. Call for Entry Blank at your dealer's showroom. No obligation.

★

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CANADA FACING OPPOSITION ON TARIFF POLICY

King Charges Administration Intensifies Economic Slump

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

OTTAWA, Ont., Oct. 11—It is obvious from the first day's debate in Parliament that the official "opposition" intends to live up to its name and take the Government severely to task for every act of its Administration.

During the first three sessions it was largely a policy of "hands off" in order, as Liberals said, to permit Mr. R. D. Bennett, Prime Minister, to carry out his program for the amelioration of economic conditions.

Mr. W. L. Mackenzie King, Liberal leader, in moving an amendment to the address in reply to the throne speech, said, now, while reserving any expression of view upon the merits of the Imperial Economic Conference agreements until after they are tabled, "This House is of the opinion that the tariff policies of the present Administration have seriously injured the trade of Canada and have intensified the economic depression, and that the Government has wholly failed to afford a remedy for unemployment and agricultural distress as pledged by the Prime Minister."

Regrets Dole

The amendment also "regrets" that the dole is the only method for providing for relief of the unemployed and "deplores" the "obvious endeavor" of the Government to avoid the all-important subjects of banking, credit and currency by postponing the revision of the Bank Act.

Mr. King, dealing with the throne speech clause by clause, thought that it was unfair to ask Parliament to be asked tomorrow to give its approval to the Canada-United Kingdom trade agreement without being informed several days in advance of the terms of the agreement.

He urged that a Labor representative be appointed to the committee of three that, as recommended by the Royal Commission on Transportation, are to manage the Canadian National Railways. He hoped that when it came to readjust the representation in the House of Commons, proportional representation would be adopted, pointing out that under the present system of voting many members do not speak for an actual majority.

The Government had promised a national scheme of unemployment relief, he said, and had now descended to a contributory dole or direct relief in conjunction with provinces and municipalities. The solution to this problem, he suggested, was in the appointment of a national committee representative of all interests, having full authority to act, and in instituting a national system of unemployment insurance.

The shelving of consideration of currency and credit reform until after the World Economic Conference was quite unnecessary, he felt. This was a domestic problem and should be tackled now, Mr. King said, and the sooner credit was given at reasonable rates and a central bank of discount under government control was instituted, the better it would be for the country.

Cause of Unemployment

Restriction of trade through the raising of tariffs, he declared, had done more to increase unemployment than any other cause and had been largely responsible for the acute falling off of imports and exports during the last three years. Referring again to the conference agreements, Mr. King expressed hopes that Canada's concessions to the Empire countries would show a substantial lowering of duties and at the same time would not injure their trade with foreign countries.

If Canada's Empire trade was fostered at the expense of its foreign trade it would not be acceptable, he said. One result of such a policy would be to raise up "economic units" in other parts of the world and retard the day of freer trade among all nations.

Mr. Bennett, in a brief, forceful reply, said that Parliament would receive every opportunity to study the agreements before passing upon them and that the usual practice was being followed in the matter of instituting tariff changes. There was no attempt to force the agreements through by executive rule, but on the contrary every Parliament throughout the Empire reserved the right to agree or repudiate its respective agreement as it thought fit. He would continue to oppose any attempt to inflate currency; he was not in favor of proportional representation and the transferable vote, and the Government's failure to solve unemployment was due to its being a world condition and beyond the control of any one nation.

Nova Scotia Liquor Curb Held Failure

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

TRURO, N. S., Oct. 11—Dr. H. R. Grant addressed a thanksgiving message to a large audience in Halifax last night. "For the past two years," he said, "as a result of an insidious propaganda by liquor interests and unsatisfactory conditions, because of nonenforcement of legislation for the suppression of the traffic, and because of a lapse of moral stamina, Nova Scotia has taken over the liquor business, and has become the sales agent for brewers and distillers, and the Province is now suffering from a carnival of drinking on the part of many of its citizens."

Legislation will be attempted at the next session of the Provincial Assembly to modify if not repeal this law, Dr. Grant said, and further declared that sentiment in the Province was overwhelmingly against the liquor traffic, quoting declarations of synods that "the sale of liquor for beverage purposes was productive of untold misery and evil."

Chicago Officials Going For Insull

CHICAGO, Oct. 11 (AP)—State's Attorney John A. Swanson said today that he planned to send assistants to Greece to aid in the extradition of Samuel Insull, indicted here on charges of larceny and embezzlement.

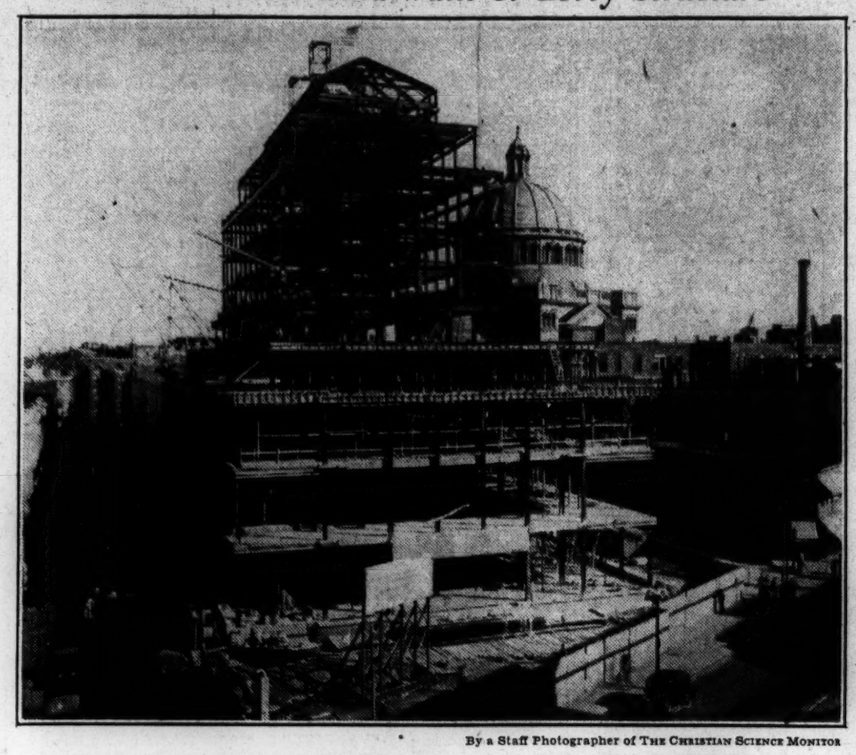
ATHENS, Greece, Oct. 11 (AP)—Samuel Insull was held by Greek police, who arrested him on request of the American Legation. Previously he had been "detained" while officials studied his passport. Newspapers quoted Insull as saying his companies' failures were not fraudulent and that he was here "merely as a tourist."

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Government officials expressed the opinion that while an extradition treaty with Greece had not reached official status, both countries had signified agreement to clauses of the document and that little difficulty was expected in extradition proceedings to return Insull to Chicago.

LEON M. ABBOTT

Mr. Leon M. Abbott, who passed on at his home in Brookline yesterday was one of the outstanding Masons in the United States. A senior member of the law firm of Abbott, Dane, Buffum & Howe, he was also known as one of the leading attorneys in Boston. He was a Past Grand Master of Masons in Massachusetts and had been elected four times to the position of Sovereign Grand Commander of the Supreme Council, 33°, for the Northern Masonic Jurisdiction of the United States. He had the honor of serving as chairman of the delegation from that council at the international conferences of the Supreme Council, 33°, held at Lausanne, Switz., in 1922. He was a member of both the American and the Massachusetts Bar Associations, and was a graduate of the Massachusetts Institute of Technology and Harvard College. He graduated from the Harvard Law School in 1890. Mr. Abbott was a native of Richmond, N. H., and received his early education in the schools of Keene, N. H. Mr. Abbott was for many years a member of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts.

Links of Steel Bind Walls of Lofty Structure



By a Staff Photographer of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

VIEW OF NEW CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING HOUSE FROM MASSACHUSETTS AVENUE

The Tower of The Mother Church in the Background Rises Many Feet Above the New Building, Although in the Perspective Shown It Appears Lower. On the Rear at the Left the Now Almost Completed "B" Section Is Visible. With Approximately 750 Men Employed, and One Stage Following Rapidly Upon Another, the Great Building Project Is Steadily Moving Toward Successful Completion.

REVIVE TRADE BY ARMS CUTS, CASTLE URGES

Need for Unanimity Held to Make Slow Progress Inevitable

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—Americans who have been disappointed at the disarmament progress at Geneva were urged tonight by Mr. William R. Castle Jr., Undersecretary of State, to be patient and remember the complexities of the problem.

"We must not forget, for example," said Mr. Castle in a radio address, "that international conferences do not legislate—as do parliaments—by majority vote. To move forward requires unanimous consent. Among free nations no other principle is conceivable."

The Undersecretary reviewed the Washington and London conferences of 1921-1922 and 1930 which resulted in naval reductions on the part of five great powers, and said that the Geneva disarmament conference is much more complex, with 60 nations present and defense problems of land, sea and air involved.

The agreement of the Geneva conference to base its future negotiations on President Hoover's proposal for a reduction of approximately one-third in all armaments, Mr. Castle said, put the delegates on a firm foundation. He commended the decisions to prohibit air attacks against civilians, to limit the caliber of offensive guns and to restrict the size of tanks as forward steps which will rid war of some of its terrors.

Mr. Castle expressed hope that the conversations now going on between British and American experts in London to devise a scheme for further limitation of naval armaments will have a successful outcome. He said the bureau of the conference, consisting of representatives of 20 nations, is preparing for the general meeting to be held next January by drafting new plans for the reduction of land forces.

"We must not, of course, close our eyes to the difficulties, so far as progress in disarmament is concerned, inherent in the present troubled political and economic situation throughout the world," Mr. Castle continued.

"Where men or nations are frightened or discouraged they do not think as clearly. We can only hope that all nations will realize that this reduction in useless expenditure for armament will be a long step toward economic recovery which will in turn let the sunlight of confidence break through the clouds of depression and suspicion."

Mr. Castle said each reduction by voluntary agreement is a fresh incentive for further cuts and brings nations nearer the goal of a world in which armaments have been reduced to the standards of a police force.

BRITAIN ACQUIRES NOTED BEAUTY SPOT

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON — Meadows and woodlands in the valley of the River Mole, near Leatherhead have been acquired by the National Trust. The area includes a famous Druid grove, whose yew trees are said to be 2000 years old.

Formerly the Druid grove could only be visited by permission of the owner of the property, but now the whole area will be used by the public as a permanent open space.

LAST RIVET SET IN PUBLISHING HOUSE'S FRAME

Seven Floors in Section A Poured and One Ready for Completion

The last rivet has been headed, completing the steel framework of the new Christian Science Publishing House in Boston.

Approximately 2200 tons of structural steel have been erected since Aug. 2 in Section A of the edifice, in addition to 173 tons already in B Section. To hold this steel securely, about 3½ tons of rivets have been used. This work required the services of three riveting crews of four men each.

The first man heats the rivet in a small forge until it attains a white glow. He then takes it from the flame and throws it to a second man, who catches it in a conical-shaped device known as the "catching can." This worker removes the hot rivet from the can with a pair of tongs and inserts it in its proper place. A third presses firmly on the head of the rivet with a steel ram while a fourth applies the force of the pneumatic riveter which rounds over the end of the rivet.

In some cases it becomes necessary, where there is a variation in the thicknesses of two connecting beams, to insert a number of metal plates about one-eighth of an inch thick. These plates, referred to as "shims," prevent any side play and hold the steel beams firmly in place.

Already seven floors in this section have been poured with concrete and at present hollow tiles, interspersed with various lengths of reinforcing steel rods, are being set into place on the eighth and ninth stories of the building in preparation for pouring. All floors probably will be completely concreted by the first of November.

In Section B nearly all of the limestone facing has been completed, while in A Section, the steel piling, which was rammed down into the ground around the building to hold back the street during construction, is being drawn out so as not to interfere with the stone setters.

The granite blocks which surround the structure on the street level are known as the "grass course" and are being swung into position by portable motor cranes, while derricks, erected on the roof of the building, are hoisting into position the limestone, which already is forming a rapidly rising belt around A Section. All pointing between the stones throughout the entire edifice probably will be done when the building nears completion and workmen begin the task of cleaning the stone.

Ready cooperation among the builders is the keynote which is making possible this steady progress in erection of the structure. So carefully have the daily operations of the great project been planned by the construction superintendent that all workmen on the job are enabled to go about their duties without interfering in the least with each other's progress. And this is accomplished some days with as many as 750 men at work, representing approximately 25 or more trades and 12 nationalities.

Mrs. Hoover to Repeat Radio Talk to Scouts

Special from Monitor Bureau

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11—Because mechanical difficulties cut off in the middle the speech which Mrs. Herbert Hoover delivered to the Girl Scout convention at Virginia Beach, Va., last Friday evening, the broadcasting companies have agreed to rebroadcast it on Thursday evening, Oct. 20, at 6:15 p. m.

Mrs. Hoover continued to the end of her address last Friday evening, uninformed that the outside world was not receiving her voice. She will stand before the microphone again on Thursday and deliver the message in which she commended Girl Scouts for their relief work and asked them to stress "truth" in their activities during the coming year.

Radio Skyscraper Murals To Mark Age of Thinkers

Nine Great Panels of 70-Story Rockefeller Structure to Be Ready April 1

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

NEW YORK, Oct. 11—The swing of civilization from geographical frontiers to the inward, upward frontiers in the thinking of each human being is to be the theme of the nine great panels which will constitute the sole artistic embellishment of the new 70-story RCA building.

Three internationally known artists are to be the painters, Frank Brangwyn of England; Diego Rivera of Mexico and Jose Maria Sert of Spain, the first foreigners to win awards from the Rockefeller Center development. The first sketches are to be ready on Dec. 1 and the finished murals are to be delivered early in April. Mr. Brangwyn will work at his studio in Ditchling, Sussex, Eng. Señor Sert will produce his four panels at his studio in Paris, and Señor Rivera is to execute his commission in Detroit, where he is at present engaged by the Museum of Art.

Architects and builders have planned an unusual layout for the great corridor, 150 feet long, 100 feet wide and 25 feet high, which offers the largest single expanse in Rockefeller Center for the interpretation of its ornamentative theme. The floor will be laid in black terrazzo. The outer walls will be constructed of Champlain black marble from the floor to a height of 7½ feet, the remainder of the walls and ceiling to be in a deep ivory tone, which is expected to serve as a foil for the panels.

The nine murals are to emphasize spiritual qualities in the "New Frontiers" theme, which is to be carried out in the whole decoration of the center. The plan is to show that so long as there were new geographical frontiers people always could find a transient escape from old problems, economic, political and even spiritual by "moving on." Today mankind has to solve his problems. There is no "moving on." The development of civilization has ceased to be lateral and become inward and upward. It is the cultivation of mankind's mental and spiritual qualities, the broadening and deepening of his relations with his fellow men and the coming to a fuller comprehension of living.

In the great hall the frontiers to be depicted are "man's new relation to matter, the possibilities arising from his new understanding of spiritual things and man's new relation to men, his more complete understanding of the real meaning of the Sermon on the Mount."

Sert's four canvases are to deal with the mastery of the material universe, power, will, imagination and genius. Brangwyn is to show the new relationship to society in four canvases dealing with "family relationships, relationships as a worker, as a part of government and ethical or religious relationships, the fourth to be regarded as the dominating and controlling factor without which the first three can only fail."

Rivera's single panel is to show man at the crossroads looking with uncertainty, but with hope and high vision, to the choosing of the course leading to a new and better future.

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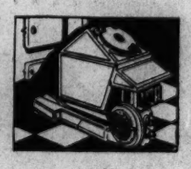

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SUPREME COURT ACTS TO CLARIFY DIVERSION CASES

Opens Way to Enforcing Chicago to Limit Use of Lake Water

WASHINGTON, Oct. 11 (AP)—That football among lawsuits, the Lake Michigan diversion case, bounced back yesterday to the Supreme Court on a complaint that Illinois and the Chicago sanitary district were violating a decree previously handed down by the court.

The court gave Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin permission to file a complaint charging Illinois and the sanitary district with breach of the court's orders and allowed the defendants until Nov. 7 to show why the court should not take steps to enforce its order limiting the amount of water which Chicago might divert from Lake Michigan.

An echo of the famous naval oil reserve cases was heard when the court refused to review the contention of the Pan American Petroleum Company that three leases granted to it in the Naval Petroleum Reserve No. 1, in California, were legal.

In addition to granting a number of pleas for review, the court swept many other cases off its docket by refusing to take them up.

Oklahoma state officials were granted a review of the lower court decision which forbade them to interfere with the operation of a toll bridge across the South Canadian River and the court formally announced that it would probably decide the tangle growing out of Mississippi's Congressional Redistricting Act. It had already indicated it would pass on the suit.

Reviews were granted by the court in the following cases: An appeal challenging the validity of the tax imposed by the Connecticut succession tax law as imposed on a trust estate created by Harriet D. Sewell of Greenwich.

Frank Cook of Lunenburg, Nova Scotia, on a ruling by the Lower Court of Appeals holding that the tariff provision permitting coast guard cutters to board vessels 12 miles at sea was legal, although the vessel was more than one hour's sailing distance from shore under its own motive power.

Among the cases in which reviews were denied were: The appeal of the receivers of the Massachusetts Northeastern Street Railway Company challenging the authority of the New Hampshire Public Service Commission to regulate tolls on its bridge at Hampton, that State.

The Union Indemnity Company of Louisiana, the United States Fidelity & Guaranty Company of Maryland and the Hartford Accident & Indemnity Company of Connecticut, of their claim to priority in the settlement of the affairs of the First American Bank & Trust Company of West Palm Beach, Fla.

Fiscal Aid Held Up by Politics

(Continued from Page 1)

was made by Democrats generally of the fact that the real reason was a suspicion that the Republicans were intending to "use" R. F. C. loans to their advantage.

If R. F. C. loans were secret, Democrats feared, they would be made to influential Republicans, who would in turn contribute generously to the party cause, while Democrats would have a hard time getting any loans from the corporation.

Republicans immediately countered with the charge that Democrats were seeking to wreck the corporation to keep the Hoover Administration from getting credit for possible accomplishments.

Democrats in Majority

But the Republicans were also wise enough to realize the political danger inherent in the situation, and took the ultimate precaution of putting a Democrat in the chair of the board of directors of the corporation, incidentally giving the Democrats a majority on the board and thus depriving the Democratic Party of a good campaign weapon.

It is still questioned whether the language of the act makes publication of the monthly loan reports obligatory on the clerk of the House. The R. F. C. maintains it is not and that Mr. South Trimble has no authority to do this in the absence of specific instructions from Congress. But it is equally certain that the Democratic majority of the House intended the loan reports should regularly be made public. Mr. Trimble quite naturally adopts the point of view of the group on whom he is dependent for his position.

The effect of publicity on the corporation activities is admittedly productive of some harm, but in the opinion of most impartial observers here it is the price that is to be paid for protection of the corporation from dangerous criticism.

Ruling Has Two Sides

Without the publicity feature Democrats today would be charging their opponents with prostituting the R. F. C. to their own partisan ends, and the Hoover Administration would be without the complete factual answer which it now possesses in the form of the monthly reports.

Even with the full publicity, political grist is being made of the R. F. C. loans in California, where loans totaling $102,000,000, or approximately five times the amount loaned to all other states combined, have been authorized. Republicans are using this fact as evidence of what they have done for California to the reported annoyance of Democrats who are finding it a difficult argument to answer.

Partisans of both sides have also made generous use of the $80,000,000 loan authorized to the banking interests of Mr. Charles G. Dawes shortly after his resignation as chairman of the corporation. Democrats claim it was done to rescue a potential large contributor to the party campaign chests, while Republicans claim credit thereby for saving the banking situation in Chicago.

Feudalism Falls To Peasants

(Continued from Page 1)

inces and generally to the large estates.

The land which is affected becomes national property. It will be held by the peasants in the quality of tenants. An Institute for Agrarian Reform is empowered to carry out the necessary financial operations; and among the lands expropriated are feudal estates, badly cultivated ground, and certain tracts near towns and villages. Various ways of cultivating these holdings will be employed. Not only will there be individual and family farmers, but there will be communal groups, and it is possible that there will also be farming companies.

The objection to selling the land outright to the peasants was twofold. There was first the danger of a new prosperous and reactionary class of landed persons arising—a danger that could easily be exaggerated. There was likewise the opposite danger—namely, that the peasant purchaser, paying over a series of years, would get hopelessly into debt and have recourse to unscrupulous money lenders and be quickly dispossessed.

* * *

In general, it has been considered proper to compensate the old landholders, though an exception is made in the case of those implicated in conspiracies. The amount of money set aside for these operations is relatively small—50,000,000 pesetas a year—and if the new law is to be seriously put into practice considerable loans based on the land itself will have to be raised. A substantial balance will be paid to the former holders in the shape of interest-bearing bonds.

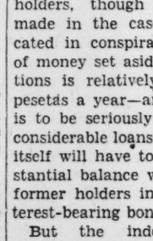
But the indemnification will doubtless be comparatively small. It will be on the basis of value declared for the purposes of taxation. Now since such values have been returned as extremely low, partly because no real inquiry was made and there was tax evasion, and partly because the land was in fact allowed to go uncultivated, many thousands of acres will be acquired for "a mere song." Again, in the case of estates given by the Crown and handed down in direct succession, and in the case of agricultural property held by the grandees, indemnification will be paid only for recent improvements—that is to say, improvements that have not yet paid for themselves.

How will the peasants who acquire the land find the necessary funds for machinery, fertilizers, seed and so forth? Obviously a vast system of credit will have to be set on foot, and the institute will work through local committees. It is doubted in some quarters whether the peasants will prove to be competent; it is certain that they will need instruction and assistance. The experiment is one which deserves to be watched with the closest attention.

PERFECT CIRCLE SALES

The Perfect Circle Company reports that sales of its piston rings in Canada for the month of August showed a 10 per cent gain over the like month last year and were the largest for that month in the history of the company.

EXTERMINATION



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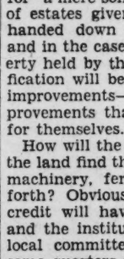

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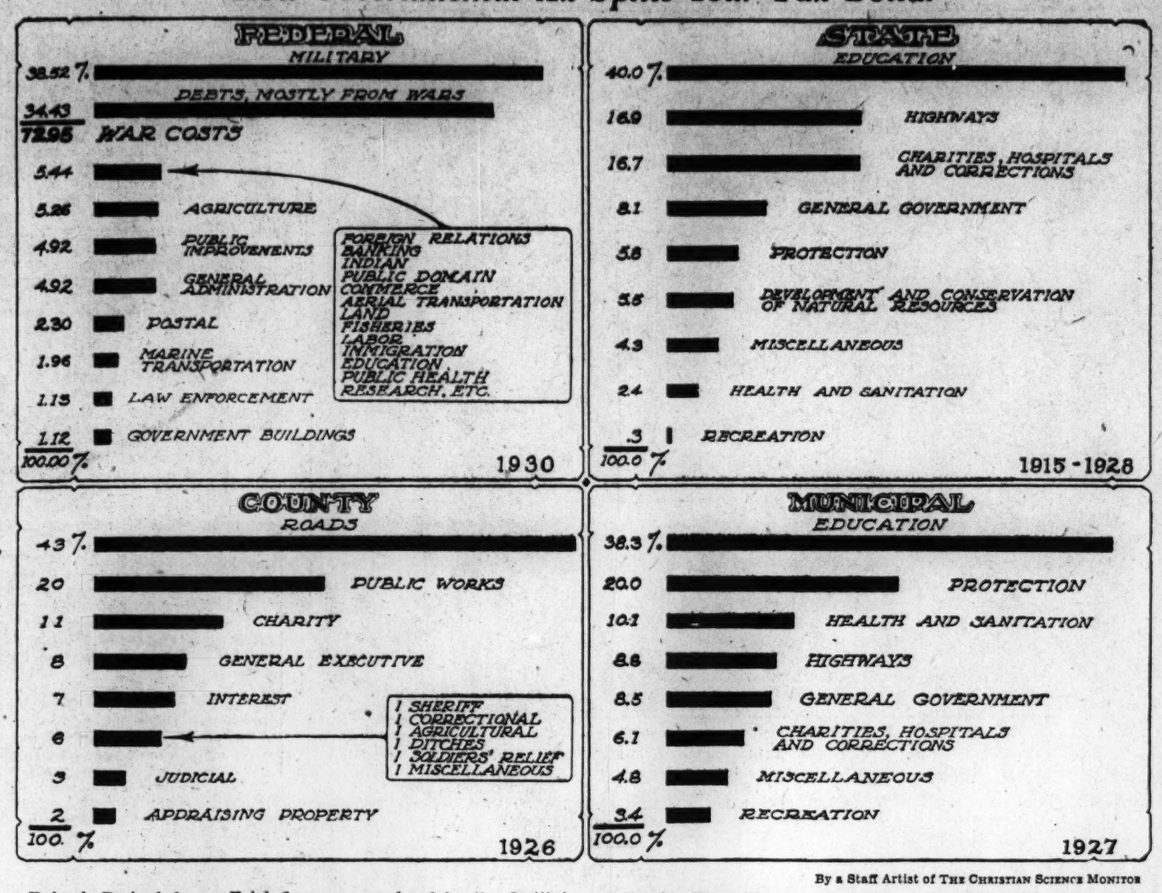

By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Federal—Derived from official figures as analyzed by the Institute for Government Research.

State—From "Financial Statistics of States, 1927," published by United States Bureau of the Census, and statement of the Department of Commerce for 1928.

County—Expenditures of the 88 counties of Ohio in 1926 are taken as typical. In some states, education is a noticeable item on county budgets.

Municipal—Derived from United States census figures, for all cities of more than 30,000 population.

Stay-Home Voters Who Wail At Taxes Must Blame Selves

(Continued from Page 1)

fairs, he says, they usually decide they can't afford not to vote.

The neighbors are seating themselves in Mr. Citizen's den. A fire crackles. Son Bud asks permission to sit on the floor in front of it. The circle is completed by Mr. and Mrs. Casual, Ruth and Wallace, their "grown up" children, and Mrs. Halliday—Dr. Halliday is nicknamed Mr. Citizen because he "eats, sleeps and drinks" citizenship.

Mr. Citizen has fortified himself with books and papers on the desk top behind his easy chair.

"It costs a great deal of money to run the Government," he begins. "Our money. All of us pay for government. We may not own property or receive tax bills in the mail, but we pay, just the same. When a merchant or manufacturer figures the costs of his goods, he adds something to take care of his taxes. That means higher prices to the public, so they help pay the tax.

"Taxes are in our food, in our gasoline, in our rent. They have to be. We haven't found any other way to keep our $14,000,000,000 Government going.

Are We Getting Our Money's Worth?

"That's all right. We don't object at paying for real services rendered by government. The question now is, are we getting our money's worth? A lot of people think we aren't. That's why so many taxpayers are forming associations to work for economy in government.

"Business men say the limit of taxation has been reached, and that more would sap industry. But if that is so, it does not mean we have reached the limit to which taxation can be pushed. Great Britain is nearer that limit than we are. How would you like to pay income taxes starting on an income above $485 a year for a single person, and $730 for a couple? That's what the British are faced with, at par value of the pound.

"A British professor told me that men in his position find it almost impossible to keep children in school. The middle classes, he said, are being taxed out of hard-won living standards. The British normal income tax rate is 25 per cent. Our rate is only 4 per cent on the first $4000 of taxable income. Our federal income taxes start at $1000 for a single person, and $2500 for a couple. Our rates are lower all along the line than the British, not to mention German and French taxes. Yet we Americans complain about high taxes!

"The World War, for one thing, has done that to Great Britain. Don't forget, either, we paid taxes during the war and just afterward that make our present rates look pleasant. When the Government goes to war, the people pay. We pay, whatever the Government does.

"But we run the Government. This is a democratic country, and we've got to prove it. That means electing able representatives and insisting upon sound policies. It means knowing more about measures that are best for the country, at home and in dealings with other nations."

Mr. Casual leans forward.

"Pretty big order," he says. "Do you think the majority of voters will ever do all that work, besides putting in a full day at their private work?"

"No one expects the average voter to wear himself out digging into subjects so deep that men who have studied them for years don't know which foot to stand on," Mr. Citizen replies. "I haven't seen any voters in that danger.

"But there are plenty of things voters can brush up on in a few hours a week. There are ways to obtain reliable information. Many organizations in the country stand ready to help voters. It's those things we want to find out. Also, we need practical help in understanding how government affects us, and how it works. Since it affects everyone's purse, why don't we start by figuring out where we stand on that?"

He reaches two large sheets of paper from the desk behind him.

"Where do tax dollars come from, and where do they go?" he asks, spreading the papers on the floor where all can see them. "We can be sure they eventually come from our pockets. But how does the Government go about getting them? Mr. Casual and I took a quick look yesterday at this chart, which shows that the Federal Government draws 67 per cent of its taxes from incomes of individuals and corporations. (The chart was run in yesterday's Monitor.)

"That is an example of 'direct taxation,' because the person on whom the tax is levied is expected to pay. The Federal Government has other direct taxes, but none that yields so much as the big 'indirect' kinds. These are customs duties and excise taxes. They are indirect because it is expected that importers and domestic manufacturers will pass the tax along to their customers, through higher prices.

"Customs duties yield 16 per cent of the sum required for upkeep of the Federal Government. Excise taxes, or internal revenue, are levied on tobacco and so on. They yield 12 per cent. All other sources amount only to 5 per cent.

Where They Go!

"So much for where federal tax dollars come from. Where do they go? The other chart (run in today's Monitor) shows that. Military costs and debts, mostly from wars, gobble up about 73 per cent of the total. Law enforcement takes only a little more than 1 per cent. So when we hear complaints against the cost of government; remember that we can do most to reduce federal taxes by helping the Federal Government's work for disarmament and world peace.

"State and local governments draw their revenue mostly from taxes on property—78 cents in the tax dollar. Highway, business and license taxes bring in 16 cents and all other taxes, 6 cents.

He picks up the chart on where tax dollars go, and hands it to Mr. Casual.

"Pass it around," he says, "and let everyone see how much education and highways take from the state, county and municipal tax dollars. Schools cost the states 40 cents, and cost municipalities a little more than 38. Building roads and keeping them up draws from the county about 43 cents, the state 17 and cities 9.

"You will notice that these and all the items—protection, charities and so on—are public services we have come to feel we can't do without. Costs of government have increased from 8 per cent of national income before the war, to 20 per cent now, largely because we have added many services to government and extended those we already had.

"So if you want costs of government reduced, you will have to sit in on elections and make your wishes felt in Congress, state legislatures or city councils. Those are the places where our tax bills still have wet ink on them, so to speak, and can be changed. Or, if you are willing to help pay for some public improvement, you can help put it across in that way."

Mr. Citizen leans back and surveys the circle of his guests.

"Had enough for one night?" he asks.

"Yes," Mr. Casual replies. "That's a starter to keep us going a long while, if we follow it up ourselves. Another thing I would like to talk about is government and business. Will you come over to our place tomorrow?"

"All right. After dinner."

Doak Declares Hoover Big Help to Labor

(Continued from Page 1)

conformity with the assurance given by the leaders of industry and labor. Consequently, we have had an unprecedented era of industrial peace. No similar length of time has been so free from industrial disturbance. There have been fewer strikes and lockouts, thanks to the splendid feeling of coöperation between industry and labor which was promoted by Mr. Hoover.

Hoover Helped Workers

"What from the standpoint of labor has been a marvelous thing is the advantage that labor gained from the enactment of the prevailing rate of wage law passed by Congress at the instance of President Hoover. This has stabilized working conditions on the immense public building program which has been planned as an offset to the depression. Labor has gained some great and proper advantages through this law.

"When I went into office two years ago I found labor disturbed on public buildings being put up by the Federal Government. It was possible for a contractor to undercut labor by importing men who would work for whatever he would pay them. It was then decided by Congress that all mechanics and labor on public buildings should be paid not less than the prevailing wage in that political subdivision.

"In the event the contracting officer (an official of the Government) and the contractor could not agree, the matter would be submitted to the Secretary of Labor and his decision would be final. I have had comparatively few formal decisions to make. There are no disputes at all pending at the present time. It has stabilized this branch of industry in a remarkable degree.

Clarified Many Points

"The law was supplemented by an executive order from President Hoover which clarified many points. Last year Congress attempted to weaken the law by amendments. President Hoover promptly vetoed them when presented."

President Hoover has lent his aid to protecting the labor market from being swelled by the entrance of many thousands of immigrants who would only have added to the numbers of the unemployed, Secretary Doak noted. He called attention to the huge cut in the flow of immigration.

The number of immigrants who came in during the fiscal year of 1914, was 1,218,480. There were 4610 deportations and 303,338 departures. In the fiscal year of 1932, which closed June 30, only 35,576 came in legally and 103,295 went out. The outgo was nearly three to one over those coming in.

"We have started to protect the foreign-born who came here properly," added the Secretary of Labor, "and this humanization campaign has made remarkable progress during the last two years of Mr. Hoover's Administration and with his encouragement.

"The foreign-born have been preyed on to an extraordinary degree. We estimate that the 'racket' has been worth about $100,000,000 a year. Foreigners have been induced to enter the country illegally, and then the men who brought them here have taken tribute out of their wages. We know of cases where an immigrant has had to pay from $100 to $13,000.

Alien Often Swindled

"Even in many cases where an immigrant entered legally, he has been tricked into paying money by being threatened with fictitious deportation proceedings and the like. In such cases he was actually safe from molestation, but was shown papers which were so cleverly forged that the very men of our department who were supposed to have signed them could hardly tell the difference.

"While efforts to check such impositions on the foreigner have been made in the past, it was really during the two years that I have been Secretary of Labor that we began a very vigorous campaign against them. Between 100 and 200 men were sent to the penitentiary last year. Congress doubled my secret service fund at its last session and we have good men out at work. Thirteen amendments to the immigration laws were passed at the last session.

"The principal large foreign language societies in this country are coöperating to break up this racketeering among the immigrants. I am greatly pleased with the coöperation they have shown. We have an organization among them and by the end of the year I hope we shall be in position to do more effective work.

"Instead of the foreign-born being robbed as in the past, they are now coming to us for help. I think this drive against extortion among the aliens is one of the greatest accomplishments of this or any other Administration, viewed from the standpoint of humanity."

GENERAL SALES TAX BY CITIES IS ADVOCATED

Southern Tax Conference Hears Plans for Reform of Taxation

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 11—Enactment of general sales taxes by the various states is the only solution for antiquated taxation systems, Mr. Miles P. O'Connor, secretary of the Tennessee Tax Commission, told delegates to the newly organized Southern Tax Conference and the Henry George Foundation, in joint session here.

"Tennessee has more retail sales volume than Virginia," he declared. "Virginia merchants pay $1,400,000 in taxes and Tennessee merchants pay only $44,000. Virginia today is regarded as a model state because its budget is balanced and its bonded debt is negligible."

The speaker stated that reform in present taxation must come from small towns and rural sections. He was among principal speakers at the session, at which many phases of taxation were discussed. A number of southern states are officially represented. Recommendations will be made to the respective states by the delegates.

Mr. Emil O. Jorgenson, Chicago, delivered the keynote single-tax message to the 300 members of the Henry George Foundation. He stated that on the basis of America's present economic statistics the single tax system would add $300 to the annual purchasing power of every family in the United States.

"The value of all ground rent in the United States is approximately $11,400,000,000," he said. "Our taxes on land amount now to $2,400,000,000. In addition, we are paying $7,300,000,000 in other taxes. The value of the real products of our industry have not only to pay these taxes, but under the present system they have to pay the ground rent on the land from which they come.

"Under the single tax all the other taxes—the $7,300,000,000 worth—would be abolished and instead the Government would appropriate the estimated ground rent of $11,400,000,000 to pay all the expenses of government. They would decrease the cost of commodities by $7,300,000,000, or enable every family to buy $300 worth more than they can now. Unemployment would be abolished by such a tremendous increase in the purchasing power."

Senator Kenneth D. McKellar (D.), Tennessee, outlined the urgent need for reduction of federal taxation.

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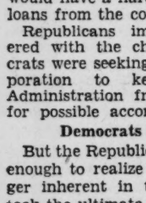

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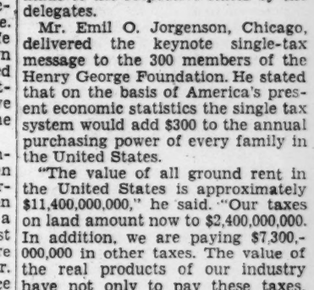

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Mild Cheese	WHOLE MILK	Lb	17c
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Split Peas	GREEN or YELLOW	2 Lb Pkgs	15c
Red Salmon	ALASKA	2 Tall Tins	27c
Ralston Cereal		Pkg	19c
Grape-Nuts Flakes		2 Pkgs	19c

GOLD DUST		Lge Pkg	15c
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A Sweet N. B. C. Plain Appetizing Cookie VANILLA SUSANS		1 Lb Pkg	25c
A chocolate covered marshmallow cookie with nuts and fruit Imperial Fruit and Nut COOKIES		Lb Bulk	25c

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BROOKSIDE MILK	Qt	9c
PRIZE BREAD SLICED OR REGULAR	Lge Loaf	7c

PRICES FOR BOSTON AND VICINITY

FIRST NATIONAL STORES

BREWSTER FILES PETITION FOR MAINE RECOUNT

Governor and Council to Confer Tomorrow on Fraud Charges

AUGUSTA, Maine, Oct. 11 (AP)—A muddled political aftermath of the state election of Sept. 12 was further confused today by a demand for a recount of ballots cast for United States Representative in the Third Maine District.

In a petition to the Governor and Council last night, former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster (R.) of Dexter called for the recount, charging "more than 1000 votes" were affected by "fraudulent practices, illegal acts and errors." The governing body will hear the petition tomorrow.

Mr. Brewster was defeated for the office by Mr. John G. Utterback (D.), Bangor, by 294 votes in returns tabulated by the Governor and executive body two weeks ago. In 1924 Mr. Brewster won the Republican nomination for Governor after a recount in which he gained 1000 votes.

His latest recount request came on the same day that the Republican gubernatorial candidate, Mr. Burleigh Martin of Augusta, defeated by Mr. Louis J. Brann (D.), Lewiston, petitioned the Secretary of State for permission to inspect all ballots cast for Governor. Mr. Martin previously had announced such a move, adding that he would seek a recount if the results of the inspection warranted it.

Both actions climaxed a post-election situation, marked by an investigation by the Attorney-General's department into voting procedure in 11 Aroostook County towns, all in the Third District; his later refusal to make public his findings, and the subsequent circulation of petitions demanding publicizing of his report. The latter have not yet been filed.

Mr. Brewster's petition charged:

"Fraudulent practices, illegal acts and errors" in the election balloting and in actions of election officials.

"More than 1000 names registered on voting lists were not legally entitled to vote.

"Registered voters' names were not duly posted.

"Officials marked votes for Utterback.

"Many voters marked more names for the office of Representative to Congress than there were persons to be elected to such office.

"Legal votes cast for Brewster were not counted" in some cases.

Some places "did not have required voting booths."

Almost at the same time that Mr. Martin filed his inspection petition, the Secretary of State's department discovered an error in its tabulation of the vote for Governor, which raised Mr. Brann's plurality 805 votes over the 1553 vote lead he was credited with receiving.

Mr. Martin declared Mr. Brann's increased lead would not alter his intention to inspect the ballots. Officials here estimated such an inspection would require six weeks.

Connolly Asks Check-Up

PORTLAND, Maine, Oct. 11 (AP)—Joseph E. F. Connolly, Democratic candidate for United States Representative from the first district, who was defeated by Representative Carroll L. Beedy in the state election Sept. 12, today announced he would petition for a recount of the congressional vote in the district.

Mr. Connolly, whose margin of defeat was 1756, according to the tabulation of the Secretary of State's office, said his petition would be based upon grounds similar to those set forth by former Gov. Ralph O. Brewster in his request for a recount of the vote in the third district.

Motion Pictures

Not Directed by M. Clair

There was once an unprofessional playgoer, who at one of the infrequent theatrical treats allotted her, said she didn't like it because the characters in the play were "nobody you'd care to meet, anyway."

A curious criticism, ordinarily. But in the case of "Un Soir de Rafle," now at the Fine Arts Theater, we think many Monitor readers would take the same point of view.

And it is not because these characters neglect to move in the best circles. It is because they are depicted without tenderness, without sympathy. The sordidness of their lives is stressed. The brutishness of prize-fighting is overemphasized. And there is no loveliness (except pictorially, in a few well-patterned still-lifes) to relieve it. What emotions there might be, are shammed. It is indeed a "counterfeit representation of life."

The delectable Annabella (of "Le Million") is out of place in this picture. As the cabaret singer, Mariette, the lass, who loves the sailor, Georget, she manages to evoke a hint of emotion felt (but alas, also registered). M. Albert Prejean, who made such a touching street-singing vagabond in "Sous les Toits de Paris," is disappointing as Georget. Perhaps it is true after all—that motion picture actors are only what the director makes them. And the director of "Un Soir de Rafle" is M. Carmine Gallone, not M. René Clair. M. Lerner as Fred the Clown, more nearly approaches artistry in his portrayal.

The story, by M. Henri Decoin, is sufficiently summarized in the synopsis. The photography is often meaningless—angles used that are pointless and obscure. The dialogue is not always well synchronized and the banality of the music is unredeemed by tunefulness.

Still, we should be sorry to have this report prevent anyone who is interested from attending the Thursday Night French Lesson at this theater, which includes the picture. Young students could certainly not be harmed by any seductive quality in it. Whether they would be revolted by the scenes of an outcast sport which can never be anything but an outrageous spectacle, or unfortunately impressed, is a question.

M. L.

At the Copley

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

E. E. CLIVE

Director and Principal Actor of the Copley Company.

Theaters

"The Mikado"

Hollis Street Theater—Mr. Milton Aborn presents the Civic Light Opera Company in "The Mikado," week beginning Oct. 10, 1932. The cast:

The Mikado of Japan	William Danforth
Nanki-Poo	Roy Cropper
Ko-Ko	Frank Moulan
Pooh-Bah	Herbert Waterous
Pish-Tush	Frederic Persson
Yum-Yum	Vivian Hart
Pitti-Sing	Ethel Clark
Peep-Bo	Mabel Thompson
Katisha	Anne Yago

The perennial vitality and freshness of Gilbert's lines and Sullivan's music were proved again last night by the spontaneity of the audience response to this most popular of the collaborators' series. Not only the modern quips introduced by Mr. Moulan but Gilbert's original jests evoked general merriment. To the chuckles of the elders whose memories were being stirred was added the hearty laughter of many young people who apparently were sitting before "The Mikado" for the first time. Even more enduring than the book is Sullivan's music, with its unending invention and variety, its lively rhythms and its undimmed sparkle; music, it is easy to believe, that will never wear out.

The production is up to the high level maintained previously by Mr. Aborn's company. Old friends, like Messrs. Danforth, Moulan and Herbert Waterous, have been joined by newcomers trained in the tradition. Mr. Cropper has a fine tenor voice and Mr. Persson is a dignified Pish-Tush. Miss Hart is a charming Yum-Yum, and one marvels at the power of her voice, emanating from so petite a person. Miss Clark and Miss Thompson are her appropriate schoolmates, and Miss Yago approximates the Katisha of her predecessor, Miss Vera Ross.

The company is here, as Mr. Aborn announced from the stage last night, "as long as you want us to stay." The stay deserves to be a long one.

L. A. S.

Boston Stage Notes

Continuing plays on Boston stages include "The Green Pastures," in the sixth of its eight-weeks stay at the Colonial; "The Man With a Load of Mischief," in its final week at the Plymouth; "The Cat and the Fiddle," in its second week at the Shubert, and "The Squeaker," in its final week at the Copley.

Miss Eva Le Gallienne brings her Civic Repertory Company to the Wilbur next Monday evening, playing "Liliom" on Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings and Saturday afternoon, and "Camille," for the first times here, on Tuesday, Thursday and Saturday evenings and Wednesday afternoon.

Also on next Monday evening, Mr. Clive's company at the Copley will present St. John Ervine's "Mary, Mary, Quite Contrary," with Miss Viola Roach returning to take the principal part.

The second of Mr. Milton Aborn's Gilbert and Sullivan productions at the Hollis will be "The Gondoliers," opening next Monday evening.

On Oct. 31, an operetta based on "Cyrano de Bergerac" will succeed "The Green Pastures" at the Colonial.

On Nov. 7 Mr. Fortune Gallo's San Carlo Grand Opera Company will return to Boston after several years' absence to present the only season of opera now in sight for the Boston musical season. Mr. Carlo Peroni will conduct and the repertory will include the usual Italian operas; with "Romeo and Juliet," "Faust," "Carmen," and "Tales of Hoffman" in French and "Lohengrin" and "Hansel and Gretel" in English. The advance sale will open at 234 Boylston Street next Monday. Mail orders are accepted now.

On the evening of Oct. 23 Mrs. Patrick Campbell will give at the Copley Theater a lecture-recital on "Beautiful Speech and the Art of Acting."

IMPORTS INCREASE AT BOSTON DOCKS

Overseas commerce at the Port of Boston is on the increase, according to statistics issued yesterday by Mr. W. W. Lufkin, collector of customs. Imports at Boston for immediate consumption during the week ending Oct. 8 were valued at $1,732,728 compared with $1,407,211 the previous week. This figure is the largest for any one week since July 30 and has only been exceeded three times in 1932. Imports for consumption have gained in value consistently each week for the past month.

Imports for warehouse were valued at $238,384 against $71,456 the previous week.

CORPORATION MARKS HIGH POTATO SALES

CONCORD, N. H., Oct. 11 (AP)—The highest number of orders received in a single day since Agricultural Service Inc., undertook distribution of potatoes for farmers under a cooperative plan was established today.

The service received requisitions for 2000 bushels for a chain store. Agricultural Service Inc., is affiliated with the state farm bureau. Prices are based on Boston market quotations.

DELAWARE TO AID JOBLESS

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 11—Gov. C. Douglass Buck will call a special session of the State Legislature soon to provide $2,000,000 toward reduction of unemployment. The step has been urged by the Delaware Emergency Relief Commission after surveying state unemployment conditions.

MEXICAN WOMEN GET VOTE

VERA CRUZ, Mexico, Oct. 11 (By U. P.)—The new civil code granting equal rights for women became effective this week.

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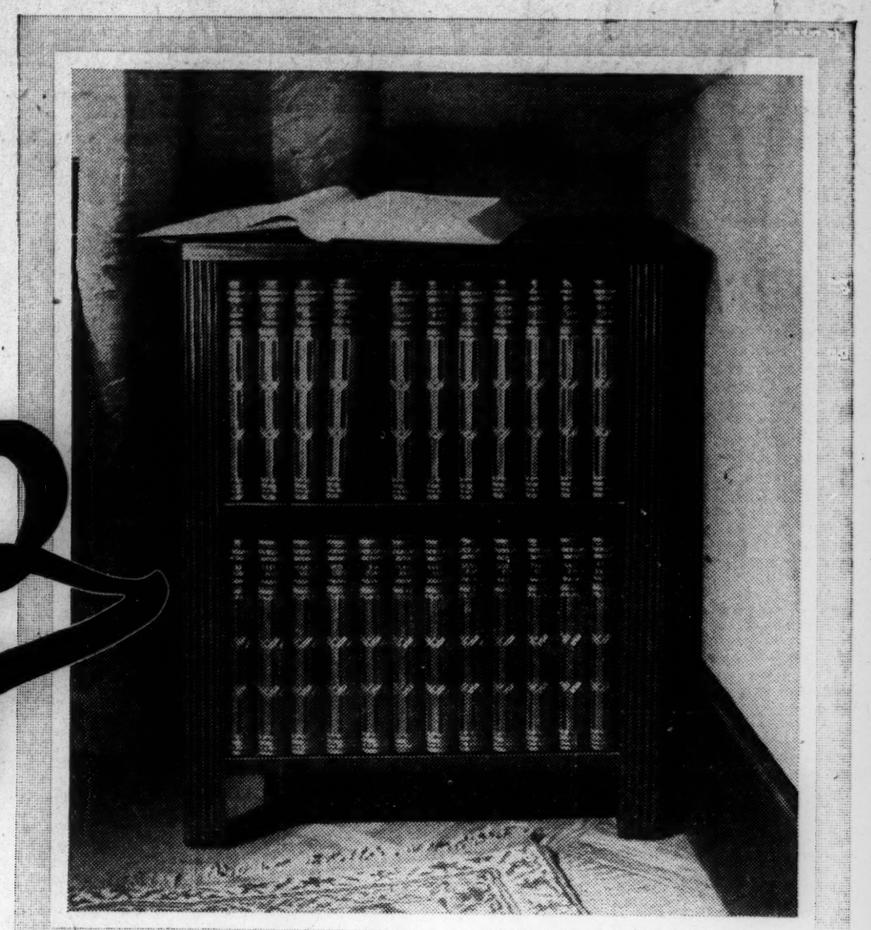

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New Crisler Régime Looked Upon as Promising For Near Future

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

PRINCETON, N. J., Oct. 11—Princeton University has the makings of a really high-class football team, under the tutelage of the first coach not a graduate of the institution, Herbert O. (Fritz) Crisler of Chicago, though it would be hard to say as yet whether it will attain its full stature during the present season. Still, though defeated by Columbia last week in its first big test, the team stood up so well and outcrafted the Lions to such an extent, that only the power drives of the Morningsiders tipped the scale.

Two recent developments during the past few weeks are the premier signs of the change which has already come over the team. The return to center of Daniel S. T. Hinman '34, out of play since early in the practice, does much to strengthen the line, and gives the second string also greater strength. But the real sensation of the season was the advent of John Paul Kadlic '35, who started his varsity play on the fourth team, but has come on so fast that he is now the varsity quarterback, and has immensely strengthened the backfield, while his generalship, a faculty sadly lacking in recent years, kept the opposing backs busy solving the problems he set them in the Columbia game. Given a few more weeks, Kadlic looms as a distinct possibility for stellar honors.

Extremely Uncertain

Due partly to this rapid advance of Kadlic, the backfield arrangement of the material which Crisler finds available is still extremely uncertain, though the numbers are many and the class is high. At quarterback, Thomas A. Craig, '34, the earlier incumbent, is a strong factor in placing the second string up to a scoring basis. Though the greater field generalship of Kadlic is against his predecessor, the team shows little or no loss of power in advancing the ball in more conventional ways, when Craig is at the helm, though this is partly due to the retention in the second string of several other backs who are as good as those starting the game, and several of whom were the original varsity selections. Just how this will work out as further shifts are made, remains to be seen.

Charles W. B. Wardell Jr '35, and William Halton Jr '34, are the third and fourth-string quarters, and the former at least, bids fair to be of some use on relief.

James Is Back Again

John F. James Jr. '33, an absentee from college last year, after a brilliant season in 1930, has greatly strengthened the backfield, and is now first-string half on the right wing, while James S. Purnell '33, a kicker of high class, and a fine blocker on defense, at fullback, is also likely to remain there as starter. But the left halfback is still uncertain. Millard E. Draudt '34 started the Columbia game, but his successor, John F. Bales '34, was so much more effective on attack that the position is still open to either. Stephen J. McPartland '34 and Thomas G. Johnston '33 are the others in the second string, the latter at fullback. A trio of sophomores constitute the third line of play, with John Coggeshall '35 at half, Wardell at quarter, and Louis L. Haggin Jr. '35 at full, with the veteran Raymond E. Knell '33 to complete the field. Other reserve backs include D. H. Nevett '33, William Cruickshank '34, Edgar F. Rulon-Miller '34, John H. Van Dyck '34, Halton and Herbert Tutwiler Jr. '35.

With the aerial game an essential feature of the Crisler strategy, the end problem has assumed considerable importance on the team, and here also a couple of sophomores have helped toward its solution. Chief of these is Benjamin Osbun Delaney '35, a sophomore in the school of engineering, from Chippewa Falls, Wisconsin, who is now first-string right end, while Wilson F. Marks '35 is being held in reserve at present, but is likely to make the first string on many occasions. The latter is light but speedy, and in the opinion of the coaches compares favorably with the best ends on any team today. R. K. Fairman '34 is at present at left end, with L. M. Schoch Jr. '34 as his relief, while John T. Smithies '34, a former guard, is second to Delaney on the right. Other ends include Adam W. Craig '34 and John F. Weaver '35. A former relief at center, Donald F. Stewart '34 also has been recently moved over.

Tackles Below Form

The tackles are still below the form associated with Princeton play, but Crisler and Elton E. "Ted" Wieman, Michigan, his line coach, are devoting much attention to the material, and there is likely to be much improvement. Peter C. Fortune '33 is at present at left, displacing Frank B. John '35, relegated to the relief, while John J. Gill '34 is on right wing. Fielder S. Dudley '35 was tried out in the first line recently, while others available are James E. Quigley '35 and Wilmer W. Gosnell '34.

The middle of the line is now in the strongest position of any part of the team, with the possible exception of quarter, as Hinman reenforces those veteran guards, Harrison Garrett '33 and Capt. Frederick Tremaine Billings Jr. '33, who head the guard list. Supporting these are David R. Chamberlain '35 and Charles B. Ceppi '34, with Adrian S. Fisher '34, Bruce K. Conover Jr. '34, John D. Colson '33 and Carl J. Schmidlapp '35.

At center the relief men, now that Stewart has moved over to end, are Edward McG. Kalbaugh '35, who held the place until the return of Hinman, and is close to varsity caliber, and another pair of sophomores, Edward C. Roe '35 and Stewart H. Jones '35.

Season Ends Early

The season will end unusually early, due to the arrangement with Yale, which is always the final opponent, to play before the Harvard-Yale game, so Princeton will play its last game on Nov. 12. But though the season is short, it is likely to be full of thrills, as Cornell and Navy will visit Princeton on successive Saturdays, followed by a trip to Ann Arbor, then a brief respite with Lehigh, and the Yale game. The remainder of the schedule is as follows:

Oct. 15—Cornell University at Princeton; 22—United States Naval Academy at Princeton; 29—University of Michigan at Ann Arbor.

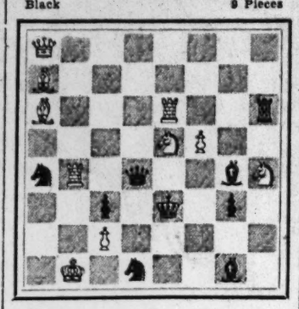
Nov. 5—Lehigh University at Princeton; 12—Yale University at Princeton.

CHESS

by Frederick D. Chevalier

PROBLEM NO. 1451
By G. Cristoffanini

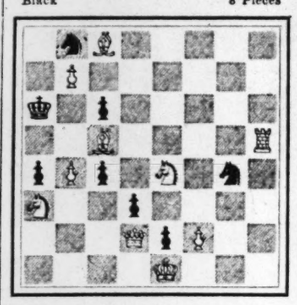
Black 9 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in two
(First prize, Grantham Journal, 1931-2)

PROBLEM NO. 1452
By D. Przepiorka

Black 8 Pieces



White 10 Pieces
White to play and mate in three

SOLUTIONS TO PROBLEMS

No. 1449. Q-B2
No. 1450. 1. K-R8 Kt-B2ch
2. K-Kt7
1. ——— Kt(Kt5) moves
2. RxKtch
1. ——— RxP
2. R-K4ch

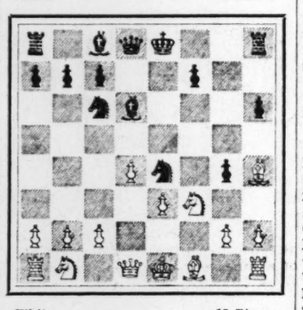
End-Game No. 116. White wins: 1 KtxPch, BxKt; 2 R-B8ch, KxR; 3 Q-B2ch, K-Kt2; 4 BxQ, and wins. If 3 . . . K-Kt; 4 Q-B7ch, etc.

END-GAMES

Here is how Schlechter won the brilliancy prize in the Vienna tournament of 1898:

End-Game No. 117

Black 14 Pieces



White 15 Pieces
Black to play and win

NOTES

Chess books on the continent usually sell for less than a dollar, and many new ones are published each year, especially in Germany. Among these is "Schachmeister Wie Sie Kampfen und Siegen," or, translated, "Chess Masters, How They Fight and Win," which Schachverlag Hans Bedewigs, Leipzig, has just offered for review. As the title indicates, the book is a study of the styles, characteristics and idiosyncrasies of present-day masters. Alfred Brinckmann, the author, devotes a chapter to each of the following: Alekhine, Capablanca, Bogoljubow, Nimzowitsch, Rubinstein, Spielmann and Tartakower, illustrating his comments with two games for Alekhine and one apiece for the others. In addition, there is a chapter dealing with the "new generation," in which Euwe, Flohr, Kashdan, Stoltz and Sultan Khan are discussed. Kashdan, the writer says, can be better compared with Duras than with Capablanca, with whose "crystal-clear, straightforward, simple style of play he has little or nothing in common." Like Duras, Kashdan is distinguished by "tactical skill, cold-bloodedness, safeness, qualities which preserve him from gross blunders even in highly complicated positions." Readers of German will find the book interesting and well worth the two marks it costs.

M. Sultan Khan, former British champion and youthful Indian, won the 1932 championship tournament held this summer in London. In the following game he defeats last year's winner.

RETI-ZUKERTORT OPENING

Khan White	Yates Black	Khan White	Yates Black
1 Kt-KB3	P-K3	20 Q-Kt2	Kt-Kt3
2 P-B4	P-Q4	21 KR-K	Q-Q
3 P-KKt3	Kt-KB3	22 QR-Q	B-Q3
4 B-Kt2	B-Q3	23 Kt-K5	Q-B2
5 Kt-B3	P-B3	24 P-R4	B-B
6 P-Kt3	QKt-Q2	25 P-R5	KtxKt
7 Castles	Castles(a)	26 BPxKt	Kt-Q2
8 P-Q4	Q-Kt2(b)	27 Kt-B3	B-R
9 Kt-KR4	B-Kt5	28 R-KB	B-Kt2(f)
10 Q-B2	R-K	29 P-KKt4	P-QR3
11 P-B4(c)	Kt-B(d)	30 P-Kt5	Kt-B(g)
12 Kt-B3	P-QKt3	31 Kt-K4	P-QB4(h)
13 Kt-K5	B-Kt2	32 P-Q5	Q-R2
14 Kt-R4	Kt(B3)-Q2	33 Kt-B6ch	BxKt
15 B-Kt2	QR-B	34 KtPxB	Kt-Kt3
16 Kt-Q3	B-Q3	35 PxKt	RPxP
17 P-K4	PxKP	36 P-Q6	BxB
18 BxP	Kt-B3	37 RxB	Resigns
19 B-KB3	B-Kt(e)		

(a) 7 . . . PxP; 8 PxP, P-K4 is more to our liking. Black delays making a break too long, as a result gets a cramped position.

(b) Again, a more interesting continuation would be 8 . . . PxP; 9 PxP, P-K4; and if 10 P-Q5, PxP; 11 PxP, Q-R4.

(c) To hold K5 still more firmly and prevent Black's P-K4.

(d) Black's moves lack plan and consecutiveness. Now that a break at K4 is impossible, he should try for one at QB4; hence 11 . . . P-QB4, either now or after PxP, or P-QKt3 and B-Kt2.

(e) And now 19 . . . P-B4 would allow White to break up Black's P position badly. Yates is one of those players who hate to "open up" and is contented to struggle along defensively, hoping to find a flaw in his opponent's attack.

(f) Not 28 . . . P-QB4; 29 Kt-Kt5! Better 28 . . . P-QR3, preparing P-QB4. The text appears aimless.

(g) Again not 30 . . . P-QB4; 31 Kt-K4, BxKt; 32 BxB, with a diabolical threat in P-Kt6.

(h) After this, the rest is straightforward and easy. 31 . . . K-R might prolong matters.

The conclusion to the following game is especially well conceived and executed. The winner is a young Russian resident of Munich, and the game is one of her victories in a recent tournament for women at Vienna. She won first prize.

TWO KNIGHTS' DEFENSE

Gerger White	Graf Black	Gerger White	Graf Black
1 P-K4	P-K4	16 Q-K	CastlesQR
2 Kt-KB3	Kt-QB3	17 B-Q2	R-Q4
3 B-B4	Kt-B3	18 B-B3	KR-Q
4 Kt-B3	KtxP	19 Q-Kt3	KR-Q3
5 KtxKt	P-Q4	20 P-Kt4	Q-R4
6 B-Kt5	PxKt	21 B-K	R-R3
7 KtxP	Q-Q4	22 B-B2	B-K7
8 BxKtch	PxB	23 KR-K	R-q7
9 Kt-Kt4	B-QB4		B-Q8!
10 Kt-K3	Q-Kt4	25 B-Kt	RxKtP
11 Castles	B-KR6	26 KxR	R-Kt5
12 Q-K2	P-B4	27 B-B2	B-B6ch
13 P-KB4	Q-Kt3	28 K-B	RxQ
14 K-R	BxKt	29 BxR	Q-R6ch
15 PxB	B-Kt5	30 K-B3	Q-Kt7mate

TITLE BEARING GAMES COMING

'Big Ten' Favorites Meet This Week-End—Michigan Beats Wildcats

BIG TEN FOOTBALL STANDING

	Games Won	Tied	Lost	Points For	Ag.	P.C.
Wisconsin	1	0	0	34	0	1.000
Michigan	1	0	0	15	6	1.000
Purdue	1	0	0	7	0	1.000
Indiana	0	1	0	7	7	.000
Ohio State	0	1	0	7	7	.000
Minnesota	0	0	1	0	7	.000
Northwestern	0	0	1	6	15	.000
Iowa	0	0	1	0	34	.000
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	.000
Illinois	0	0	0	0	0	.000

Special from Monitor Bureau

CHICAGO, Oct. 11—Undefeated teams meet in two important games of the football championship race of the Big Ten this week-end. Leading favorites appear at Columbus, Ohio, when Michigan attacks Ohio State, Saturday. Another favorite, Purdue, receives at Lafayette, Ind., the Wisconsin eleven which showed unexpected strength in its first Conference victory.

Two other league contests send Northwestern, beaten last week, to Illinois at Champaign, Ill., while Iowa, a loser, invades Bloomington, Ind., to face Indiana, which proved stronger than expected. Chicago, which tied Yale, 7 to 7, in an intersectional appearance in the East, eases off this week in an engagement with Knox College of Galesburg, Ill., at Stagg Field. Minnesota, a loser, takes on the formidable Nebraska outfit, an important winner last week.

Michigan played smart football to defeat Northwestern, 15 to 6, last week-end. Opportunities for both touchdowns were presented the Wolverines by Northwestern fumbles, but it should be recognized that when a team fumbles as a rule it is because the opposing line is charging hard, hurrying the ball-handling, and the tackles are hitting with power and accuracy. The Michigan eleven revealed a pass-catching star in S. E. Fay '34, halfback, who made two touchdowns and carried over a third called illegal. H. L. Newman '33, quarterback, proved valuable as usual, tossing the scoring passes and kicking the field goal.

Ohio State Held to Tie

Ohio State, with one of its finest squads, was held to a 7-to-7 tie by an aggressive Indiana outfit. C. F. Cramer '34, brilliant quarterback, was held under control by an alert pair of Hoosier ends, but W. M. Carroll '33, halfback, swept wide around left end for the Buckeye touchdown. M. N. Vuchinish '34, fullback, kicked the after point. Ohio State, which may have underestimated Indiana, will be on its toes for the Michigan game, one of the most important traditional rivalries in the middle West. Last year the Buckeyes defeated the Wolverines, 20 to 7.

Purdue lived up to expectations by defeating Minnesota, 7 to 0. The Boilermakers showed speed and all around ground gaining ability, making five marches on the goal, finally sending the new halfback, E. J. Carter '35, over for a major mark. F. J. Hecker '34, the halfback for whom Carter substituted, was likewise a steady gainer of yardage. Paul Pardonner '34, quarterback, kicked the after point. Purdue's line looked very strong.

Wisconsin made a surprisingly good showing in defeating Iowa, 34 to 0. The Badgers expected to win but not by such a score. J. P. Lincor '34, halfback, came into new prominence, tossing two scoring passes running 65 yards for a touchdown, gaining all told 105 yards in 15 tries and kicking two after points. Three other backs made good yardage, and the Badgers' now believe they have a good chance to repeat last year's victory over Purdue, which was 21 to 14.

Fumbles Hinder Wildcats

If Northwestern can stop its fumbling, it may defeat Illinois. Fumbling was an important factor in both Missouri and Michigan games. In the latter, though beaten, the Wildcats outgained the Wolverines, 105 yards to 87, and 11 first downs to five. Too many forward passes, however, were intercepted, and Northwestern will have to find some new methods of shaking loose Capt. E. J. Rentner '34, their chief scoring halfback. Michigan stopped him almost completely and it was left to G. D. Potter '34, quarterback, to score the only touchdown. This was made on a running pass from O. M. Olson '34, fullback, who also punted well behind a line that would not hold.

Illinois felt encouraged by its 20-to-0 victory over Bradley, though the latter is a small school and has been defeated before. The encouragement comes from the functioning of the largely sophomore line in the manner coached. P. J. Yanuskus '33, playing halfback after a year's absence, made two touchdowns, and Capt. G. I. Berry '33, veteran quarterback, marked the other and kicked two after points. Illinois went down before Northwestern last year, 32 to 6, but expects to fare much better Saturday.

If Indiana can keep J. L. Babb '34, halfback, going at the pace he hit against Ohio State, the Hoosiers should defeat Iowa. His slants off tackle were a big factor in the touchdown made by D. A. Veller '35, halfback. Indiana displayed a stanch line that may be hard for Iowa to break. These teams last year battled to a scoreless tie.

Chicago's opponent, Knox, lost a 27-to-6 verdict to Augustana last week. Minnesota's rival, Nebraska, scored a 12-to-6 win over Iowa State, which loomed as one of the fastest teams in its section.

LINDSEY REPLACES HARGISS

LAWRENCE, Kan., Oct. 11 (AP)—H. W. (Bill) Hargiss, was removed as head football coach of the University of Kansas yesterday and Adrian Lindsey, assistant coach and former chief mentor at Oklahoma, was given the active leadership of the Jayhawkers' squad. Hargiss will be retained as head track coach.

RETURN TO PRO HOCKEY

ST. PAUL, Minn., Oct. 11 (AP)—St. Paul returned yesterday to the American Hockey League after dropping out three years ago. Kay W. Iverson, former Marquette University hockey mentor and brother of Emil Iverson, former University of Minnesota coach, now with the Chicago Black Hawks, will manage and coach St. Paul.

MRS. BOBBY JONES SCORES 120

ATLANTA, Ga., Oct. 11 (AP)—The wife of Bobby Jones, retired grand-slam golf champion, is participating in the Georgia state women's tournament this week. She qualified for the second division with a score of 60—60—120, a dozen strokes above her usual game.

Terry Trades Four Giants to St. Louis

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—"Memphis Bill" Terry has hauled out the big broom, swept four players westward to St. Louis and started a cleanup campaign that threatens to make the New York Giants all but unrecognizable when once more they begin their labors.

In a straight player trade, Terry sent Bill Walker and Jim Mooney, lefthanded pitchers, Outfielder Ethan Allen and Catcher Bob O'Farrell to the St. Louis Cardinals in exchange for Ray Starr, rookie right-handed pitcher, and Gus Mancuso, young catcher.

Other deals are "on the fire," it was revealed at Giant headquarters, and not a player on the team except Mel Ott and Terry himself seems certain of remaining on the roster for 1933. There were rumblings that the Giants were trying to do business with the Boston Braves and Cincinnati Reds and one rumor linked the club in a swap with the National League champions, the Chicago Cubs. The names of Freddie Lindstrom, Hughey Critz and Francis Hogan were freely mentioned with the Giants casting covetous eyes in the general direction of Hazen (Kiki) Cuyler, Pat Malone and Frank Demaree.

When he was signed recently to a two-year contract as manager of the Giants, Terry said he would rebuild the club from the ground up. The Giants, picked in the spring as almost certain contenders for the pennant, never got started and wound up in the depths of the second division.

The deal with the Cardinals adds much-needed battery strength to the Giants. Hogan, a hard hitter but slow, did the bulk of the Giants' catching last season but Mancuso is expected to share that job about equally with Hogan next year if the latter is not traded. Starr is a promising right hander, trained on the Cardinal Rochester farm. He had a banner year with Rochester in 1931 and was taken to the Cardinals' camp this spring. He was to have been kept as a relief pitcher but asked instead to rejoin Rochester where he would be certain to have plenty of work. Late in the campaign he rejoined the Cardinals and pitched impressively in several games.

Walker and Mooney, sensations in 1931, were big disappointments last season, winning 14 games and losing 22 between them. Allen is a fleet outfielder but a poor hitter and O'Farrell, once one of the league's greatest catchers, now is long past his prime in a baseball rating.

Mrs. Vare's Rounds Of 37-40 Win Medal

HOT SPRINGS, Va., Oct. 11 (AP)—Mrs. Edwin H. Vare Jr. of Overbrook won the medal in the women's event of the twentieth annual Hot Springs fall golf tournament yesterday with a 77, five over par. Tournament play was over the Homestead course.

After taking a 5, one over par on the first hole, she went through the next eight holes in par figures for an outgoing 37. She came in with a 40, taking an 8 on the 400-yard twelfth and dropping two birdies.

Ten strokes behind Mrs. Vare, and five strokes behind Mrs. Thomas R. Hulme of Philadelphia, the former Dorothy Vare, who posted a 42-40—82, was Helen L. Hicks, the star from Hewlett, L. I. Miss Hicks had a disastrous 10 on the eighteenth and wound up with an 87.

The remaining qualifiers were away behind the three leaders.

Fay Ingalls of Hot Springs, who played on the Harvard golf team with Chandler Egan, topped the field in the men's tournament with 37-39—76, five over par on the hazardous Cascades course. Trailing him by four strokes was George H. Flinn Jr. of Pittsburgh, with 38-42—80.

Qualifiers and scores in the men's tournament follow: Fay Ingalls, 75; George H. Flinn Jr., Pittsburgh, 80; Irvington T. Smith, Greenwich, Conn., 84; Raymond F. Moreland, Pittsburgh, 88; Thomas R. Hulme, Philadelphia, 82; Kenneth M. Seggerman, Rumson, N. J., 82; George N. Richard, Cherry Valley, L. I., 88; A. Brown, St. Louis, 86; Stanley Stone, Milwaukee, 81; William H. Platt, Philadelphia, 82; Edwin H. Vare Jr., 82; Richard L. Tyner, Greenwich, Conn., 83; Eugene Jennings, Southampton, 88; Clive Alvord, Greenwich, Conn., 85.

DR. ALEKHINE AND KASHDAN UNBEATEN

INTERNATIONAL CHESS TOURNAMENT STANDING

Players	Won	Lost
Alekhine	4	0
Kashdan	3	0
Araiza	3	1
Asiain	2	1
Gonzalez	1½	2½
Acevedo	1	2
Soto-Larrea	1	3
Vazquez	1	3
Medina	½	1½
Brunner	0	3

MEXICO CITY, Oct. 11 (AP)—The two leaders in the international chess tournament, Dr. Alexander A. Alekhine of Paris, and Isaac Kashdan of New York, were again winners in the fourth round last night.

Both conducted the white pieces. Dr. Alekhine, castling to the left in a queen's gambit declined, worked up a powerful attack against which Capt. J. Vazquez was unable to offer sufficient resistance. The world champion scored in 36 moves.

Kashdan adopted a Ruy Lopez in his game against E. Gonzalez Rojo, who was also defeated in 36 moves. The Mexican, endeavoring to break the bind Kashdan had effected, resorted to a sacrifice which proved unsound. Dr. Alekhine and Kashdan remain undefeated.

Capt. J. J. Araiza, national champion, won with the black pieces from Col. M. Soto-Larrea and is a good third in the race. Adjournments were taken in the games between J. Brunner, Mexico, and J. Medina, Mexico, and between M. Acevedo, Mexico, and Dr. J. A. Asiain, Mexico.

ULSTERS CAPTURE CUP

TORONTO, Oct. 11 (By Canadian Press)—The Ulsters of Toronto defeated Montreal Carsteels, 3 to 1, in the second game yesterday to capture the National Soccer League championship and the Lord Atholstan Cup. Ulster won the first game Saturday night, 4 to 3, and took the trophy by 7 to 4 on the round.

BOAT RACES POSTPONED

BAY CITY, Mich., Oct. 11 (AP)—A steady downpour of rain caused another postponement yesterday of the national outboard motorboat championship races here. Weather permitting, the program will be resumed today.

RICE AND T. C. U. LEAD STANDING

Improved Play Features in Southwest Conference Opening Contests

SOUTHWEST CONFERENCE FOOTBALL STANDING

Teams	Won	Lost	Scores For	Ag.	P.C.
Rice	1	0	13	0	1.000
Texas Christian	1	0	34	12	1.000
Arkansas	0	1	12	34	.000
So. Methodist	0	1	0	13	.000
Texas	0	0	0	0	.000
Texas A. and M.	0	0	0	0	.000
Baylor	0	0	0	0	.000

GAMES OCT. 15

Texas Christian at Texas A. and M., Baylor at Arkansas, Southern Methodist at Syracuse, Rice at Loyola, and Texas vs. Oklahoma at Dallas.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

AUSTIN, Texas, Oct. 11—Featured by the improved play of the seven teams, the Southwest Conference football race got underway last week-end as Texas Christian University and Rice Institute took the lead in the title chase. Defeated and tied in its two early season games, the Southern Methodist eleven battled on even terms for three quarters with Rice Institute, one of the strong favorites, before losing, 13 to 0. It took a last-quarter drive, led by William Wallace '35, Owl back, for the Institute team to push over the winning scores. It was the Owls' first victory over the Mustangs since 1921 when the Institute eleven emerged with a 10-to-0 win.

In the other Conference opener, the University of Arkansas proved no match for the heavier and more experienced Texas Christian University team. The Horned Frogs passed and ran through the line for a 34-to-12 victory.

Besides the improved play of the teams in Conference games, the southwest elevens scored a perfect record in intersectional tilts last week-end. After losing the week before to Centenary College, the University of Texas showed power galore against the University of Missouri to score its greatest number of points in a game since 1916. Led by its two star backfield men, E. A. Koy '33 and A. H. Stafford '33, the Texas team scored 10 touchdowns to win from the Missouri eleven, 65 to 0.

Baylor University surprised Southwest fans by winning an easy victory over Loyola University, one of the strong Louisiana elevens.

Led by G. C. Domingue '34, who scored all of his team's points, the Texas Aggies defeated Texas A. & I., 14 to 0. Domingue scored both touchdowns by long runs and then kicked extra points.

The Southwest Conference race will go into its second week as four teams swing into action. Texas Christian University will have a chance to go into undisputed position of first when it meets Texas A. & M. College at College Station. Baylor University will open the Conference season against Arkansas. Rice Institute will meet Loyola University.

Southern Methodist University, having found Southwest elevens rather strong this year, will go East to meet Syracuse University. The Mustangs have yet to win their first game. The University of Texas will battle the University of Oklahoma in an important intersectional contest.

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Greenbrier Fall Tennis Under Way

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

WHITE SULPHUR SPRINGS, W. Va., Oct. 11—Play got under way here yesterday in the annual fall tennis championship of the Greenbrier Golf and Tennis Club, with four former national champions in the field. Play in the men's singles yesterday cut the field to the round of eight, completing matches in the first and second rounds.

The former national champions, all of whom are from New York, are Fred C. Baggs, holder of the veteran singles in 1931 and doubles titles in 1927, 1929 and 1931; Dr. William Rosenbaum, holder of the veteran doubles title with Baggs in 1927, 1929 and 1931; S. Howard Voshell, national indoor singles winner in 1917 and 1918, and Dr. Philip B. Hawk, national veteran singles champion in 1921, 1922 and 1923.

George M. Lott Jr. of Chicago was forced to cancel his entry owing to business demands. J. Gilbert Hall of South Orange, N. J., indoor singles champion of Canada, and Gregory S. Mangin of Newark, N. J., are regarded here as the outstanding contenders for the Greenbrier championship challenge bowl, which Lott intended to retire this year as his permanent possesion.

Play in the women's singles will get under way today with Joan C. Ridley of Ipswich, Eng., leading the field. Virginia B. Rice of Boston and the Longwood Cricket Club, runner-up to Miss Ridley at Hot Springs, Va., last week, has been seeded second. The summary:

SINGLES

First Round

W. R. Bragaw defeated J. Krautleger, 6—2, 6—1.

Gregory S. Mangin defeated J. B. Ferber, 6—1, 6—3.

Second Round

J. Gilbert Hall defeated E. C. Maloney, 6—3, 8—6.

Manfred Goldman defeated Dr. J. M. Smith, 6—4, 6—1.

F. C. Baggs defeated Gould Shaw, 6—0, 6—0.

William R. Bragaw defeated Steve Merrihew, 6—1, 6—2.

Gregory S. Mangin won from Richard Stevens by default.

Dr. William Rosenbaum defeated William Perry, 6—3, 6—3.

Dr. Philip B. Hawk defeated R. B. Parker, 6—0, 6—1.

DUNLAP-REMSEN WIN AT GOLF

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

GARDEN CITY, L. I., N. Y., Oct. 11—George T. Dunlap Jr., amateur champion of Long Island, and Stanley Remsen, assistant professional of the Garden City Country Club, yesterday won the amateur-professional tournament of the Long Island Golf Association here with a score of 67—33 out and 34 in. Par for the Garden City course is 71.

NEW JERSEY WOMEN WIN

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

NORTH CALDWELL, N. J., Oct. 11—The Women's New Jersey Golf Association yesterday defeated the Women's Westchester and Fairfield Golf Association in the eighth annual team match for the Mrs. J. J. Thomson Trophy at the Green Brook Country Club by the close score of 8 to 7.

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The Editor's Puzzle

6

The officer said that the missing man had been harassed by foes of the Eighteenth Amendment, hinting that he might have been kidnaped. His whereabouts, he declared, are even unknown to those who may be friend as were eyewitnesses.

(Corrected form of puzzle which appears on Daily Features page)

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Date ..... Signature .....

(For use of those who wish to contribute)

I inclose $..... as a contribution.

EDUCATOR PURCHASES ANCESTRAL ESTATES

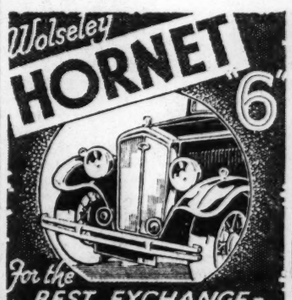
Special to The Christian Science Monitor

RICHMOND, Va.—More than a century after his father, President John Tyler, sold the ancestral estates, "Greenway" and "Mons Sacre," in Charles City County, Va., Dr. Lyon G. Tyler, president emeritus of the College of William and Mary, at Williamsburg, bought them back.

Both properties returned to the family when they were sold at public auction the other day on a bid of $25,050. "Greenway" was the birthplace of President Tyler, having been built by his father, John Tyler Sr., who was Governor of Virginia from 1808 to 1811.

BADGER REELECTED

Walter I. Badger Jr., Union Boat Club, was reelected president of the Massachusetts Squash Racquets Association Monday at the annual meeting of the organization in Boston. R. C. Cooke, also of the Union Boat Club, was reelected vice-president; Paul Watson was named secretary, and R. C. Barry of the Newton Centre Squash Tennis Club was again chosen as treasurer. The Lockett Cup intercity matches will return to Boston this year and will be played at the Harvard Club of Boston Dec. 10 and 11. Interclub matches will be played as usual with Lincoln's Inn Society, Walkover Club of Brockton and the Neighborhood Club of Quincy entering teams in Class A.

Wolseley HORNET 6

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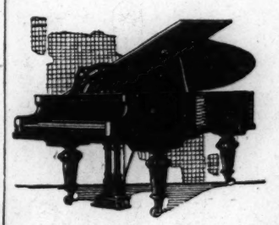
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PIAN

EDUCATIONAL

Entitled to Protection

Special from The Christian Science Monitor Bureau

Chicago

THE policy of the National Safety Council of the United States is a constructive one with a definitely positive program, according to Miss Marian L. Telford, field secretary of the educational department of the council.

As she puts it, "We are trying to educate people to the idea of safety—not safety from anything but safety for bigger and better adventures, for fuller and more abundantly active living. Long ago we dropped the slogan of "safety first" as not at all expressing our viewpoint. The element of fear has no part in our program."

There are two types of homes especially which Miss Telford is trying to reach through the education of the parents on the one hand and of the children on the other. The first of these is the home where parents try to frighten the child into obedience and orderly conduct; the other is the careless home in which parents either willfully or ignorantly disregard the seeming difficulties with which the child of today is surrounded in taking his part amid the complexities that go to make up modern life. Every child is entitled to protection, the National Safety Council believes.

A Busy Program

For eight years Miss Telford has been traveling all over this country, carrying out this educational program. Her work is mainly of an advisory nature. She confers with state departments of instruction, with school supervisors, police department heads, bureaus of recreation and civic body commissioners. The subjects discussed deal with the safety of the child in the home, in the school and on the street. She is chairman of the safety committee of the National Congress of the Parent Teachers Association and she keeps in close touch with women's clubs, playground workers, Boy Scouts, Campfire Girls and other groups organized to promote the welfare of the child.

One important phase of her work deals with the safety of the child on the street. With the development in the last few years of the automobile, built for power and speed, there has arisen a moral demand on our civilization to use such means of control as will insure the child safety on the street as he goes about his various duties and play-time activities. This demand is being met partly through policies concerned with engineering problems, partly through legislation, and partly through the education of parents and children above mentioned.

"Our aim is to have all children become intelligent and efficient pedestrians," Miss Telford says.

To accomplish this posters and other material are furnished teachers which serve as guides in teaching programs. Besides this schools are assisted in organizing school activities in which the children themselves can participate, such, for instance, as the Junior Councils of Safety. Probably the best known of these activities is the student patrol. Last year in our country there were over 150,000 children acting as student patrols. Miss Telford emphasizes the fact that the function of these is not that of a junior police with authority to regulate traffic. The business of the student patrol is to assist in training the entire student body to become wise, alert, and intelligent pedestrians. He is to act both as a reminder and an object lesson to the other children. Partly through his presence and partly through his instructions children gathered at the street corner learn to pause before they cross the street. When a child has learned to "wait a bit" before starting, the rest is easy, Miss Telford points out. Constantly crossing one street correctly tends to establish a right habit in him. Student patrol when rightly directed is not a question of fear or even of caution in the ordinary sense of the word, but is a training in good judgment, wisdom, orderliness and obedience. A standard by which the student patrol system can be most efficiently carried out is now available in printed form and has been adopted in a number of cities. This includes the constant, close supervision by the principal or some teacher especially appointed for this purpose.

Regarding Young Drivers

Another important phase of Miss Telford's work, of recent development, is concerned with young people under 20, who drive cars.

Parents are prone to say of their children, "Oh, Junior is a better driver than his father."

Or, "My daughter handles a car much better than I do."

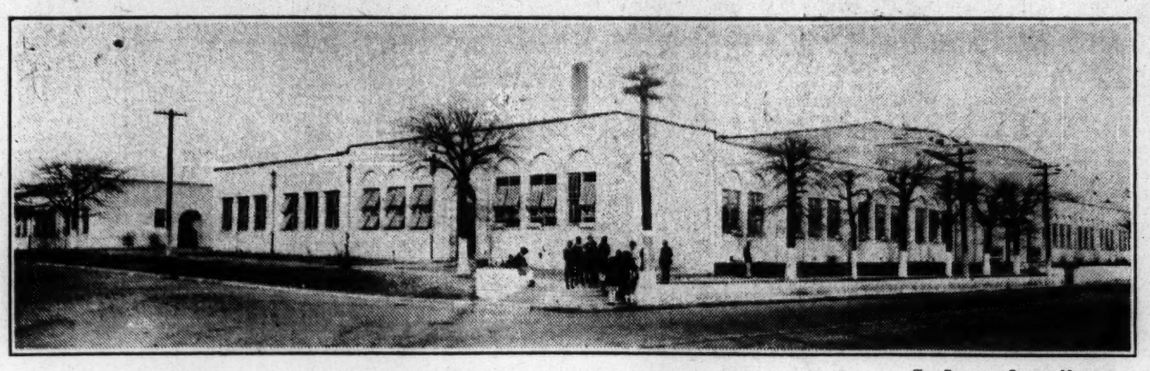
But statistics prove that this is not true. Driving a car on the city streets or on a public highway requires more than the ability to shift gears. It demands, for instance, self-control, wisdom, consideration of the rights of others, obedience to law. Reckless, speed driving and overloading cars with passengers combine to make one of the most serious traffic problems today. When a minor begins to drive a car, he should be made to realize the responsibility he is assuming, not only for his own safety, but toward the public as well. When both parents and young people are willing honestly to face this situation, greater progress will be made in its solution. One thing that will greatly assist this is more general legislation that demands a driver's license. Such laws are in force in certain sections of the country, but in many states the laws dealing with the driving of cars by minors are very lax. The National Safety Council takes a very positive stand toward stricter legislation along these lines.

To promote better driving among those young people is part of Miss Telford's educational program. This work begins at home with the parents. Parents who understand and obey traffic ordinances, and who are careful, considerate, intelligent drivers are the best object lesson a young person can have. He should further be thoroughly instructed in these laws himself and should be taught about the mechanism of the car he drives so that he will realize something of its limitations as, for instance, how much distance must be allowed for stopping a car going at any specified speed. All this again is better done in the home. For those young people who do not receive this home help various measures are being tried out in the schools. Sometimes better driving can be promoted through the home room by means of discussions and informal instructions. In some schools motor traffic clubs have been formed with successful results.

"The average young person turns a deaf ear to any talk about safety," says Miss Telford. "He must be reached through his desire to be considered a successful and efficient driver. He doesn't want to be branded as a failure."

The National Safety Council is a coöperative, non-commercial, non-profit institution. It is supported by membership dues, by special donations and by the sale of its magazines. Its avowed purpose is "safety at work—on the street—in the home." The council's headquarters is in Chicago.

C. S.



LARGE INDUSTRIAL HIGH SCHOOL FOR NEGROES, BIRMINGHAM, ALA. THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Negro High School With Booker T. Washington Purpose

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Birmingham, Ala.

IN THIS city, surrounded by cotton fields and smoke stacks, is located what is said to be the nation's largest four-year high school for Negroes. This Industrial High School spreads over an entire city block, has an enrollment of about 3000 and serves a colored population of 90,000 persons. Back of the school's progress is Prof. A. H. Parker, born in 1870 of former slaves, educated at Oberlin College and for the last 33 years superintendent.

This was also one of the first public high schools for Negroes established in the South. It began to offer secondary work in 1900 and by 1903 it was offering a full four-year program, and was fully accredited by the Alabama department of education in 1929. Last figures obtainable show 5260 colored high school pupils were enrolled in the State. It is significant to note that more than 50 per cent of these were enrolled in the Industrial High School.

As principal, Professor Parker, like Booker T. Washington, founder of Tuskegee Institute, has been guided by the conviction that members of the race while in school should be prepared for the every-day occupations of a workaday world. Courses offered in the school are: for boys, tailoring, carpentry, shoe repairing and printing; for girls, sewing, cooking, millinery, beauty culture, nursing and printing. But this does not mean that regular literary courses are not taught and that the students may not engage in extra-curricular activities such as dramatics and debating, 4-H and science clubs, band and athletics.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
MR. A. H. PARKER
Principal of Negro High School.

The motto of the school is well expressed in a tablet placed in the foyer entrance with these words of Booker T. Washington: "The foundations of every race must be laid in the everyday occurrences that are right about our doors." Another tablet carries this message from Dr. John Herbert Phillips, a former superintendent of the Birmingham city schools: "It is the duty of the South to train the descendants of former slaves to become intelligent, productive, industrial units in the Commonwealth."

In order to encourage democracy among the pupils and discourage extravagance in dress, all girls are required to wear navy blue wash dresses of any simple design suiting the taste of the wearer. White collars and cuffs may be worn with this dress. Senior girls may wear white dresses retaining the same simplicity.

A fine sense of morale pervades the school and students are given a large share in many activities of the institution. As a sort of student council each room has its president and these officers meet once a week to discuss their problems. The "home room" presidents sit on the platform with the teachers during the assembly hour. In keeping with the modern tendency pupils are largely given charge of the commencement exercises, arranging the program, introducing the speakers, etc.

Last spring the school promoted 11 community garden plots, a large one being located near the school. One teacher and a class averaging 45 pupils tended each plot, devoting certain hours each day to the preparation and planting of the soil and then cultivation of the plants. When harvested, the vegetables were distributed with the assistance of the Red Cross to needy families. These school and community gardens stimulated pupils to have their own gardens and a report showed 1625 out of 2718 pupils with gardens at their homes. Most of them had either received seeds or instruction in the school's gardens.

As an example of the practical application students make of their studies, the chemistry department has recently developed a satisfactory hair straightener and shampoo. It is being used in the beauty culture department of the school.

The Industrial High School is a one-story structure built around a large court used as a play space. The main building has 15 classrooms, the principal's office, the auditorium and library. There is a large cafeteria in connection. The girls' building has a laundry, two sewing rooms, with a lecture room and storeroom between, the nurse training rooms, two cooking rooms and a model five-room apartment. The model apartment, which has been effective in teaching girls proper housekeeping, contains a kitchen and pantry, a dining room, a bedroom, bath and reception hall. Furniture for the apartment was donated by friends of the school.

Superintendent Parker points out that of the more than 1000 graduates turned out by the school many are in business pursuits, others are teachers, a fair percentage are in the professions. Only one graduate has been convicted by a court of law. This is quite a record, in Mr. Parker's opinion, considering the prevalence of crime among the illiterates of the South.

In the words of Professor Parker the purpose of the school is to "train the masses for the work the masses have to do."

The Parent

Oak Park, Ill.

Dear Friends:

I am grateful for this opportunity for an exchange of ideas.

When my mother's children were little she used to speak often about how fine our father was. Where in some families little kindnesses might be taken for granted, she never allowed this. If there was nothing to speak of at the moment she would refer to some past incident. We children grew up to regard our father with the greatest respect and appreciation, and I think this is due largely to the attitude our mother early adopted, of expressing appreciation within the family group.

I do not know how many mothers will agree with me, but I think children have too much idle time during the summer. I should like to see the whole year divided up into quarters, and the children given the opportunity of attending school all four quarters. Those who wished, however, could have the summer quarter off. A few days' vacation each quarter would give all the recreation needed.

I am thoroughly convinced that children are much happier when they are occupied. I had a regular program for my two children this summer which took up most of the morning. They each did some reading aloud from library books, and did a little written work in arithmetic along the lines they had been working on in school. After that was finished there were a few light tasks around the house to be done, and when they finally went out they enjoyed their play all the more.

It is surprising how much a girl and boy of 8 and 10 can do around the house. When we moved into our present house the floors were quite marred with having furniture dragged over them. When I got ready to scrub them I divided the amount to be done into three spaces, got three cans of scouring powder, plenty of water and rags, and the three of us set to work. They thought it was lots of fun. A short time ago when I had a large number of peaches to can they peeled the greater part of a bushel themselves. I do not pay them for helping me. I want them to realize that they ought to help—it is their home, too. But I always make it a point to do something to show them I appreciate what they have done.

(Mrs.) A. F. B.

* * *

* We are including in this column, from time to time, one or two questions, in the hope that those who have experiences to share along these lines will send us letters. We wish to emphasize, though, that these letters are not sought as substitutes for those already coming in. They are sought in addition to the letters on other subjects, and will, it is hoped, make the column more useful to more people. In many cases the questions have to do with guidance of older children, or with fathers' experiences.

And may we say again that letters to The Parent Column are likely to have more point and be far more usable if they are kept down to from 200 to 300 words.

Here is the question for discussion which was given last week, and to which Mrs. A. F. B.'s letter above is one answer: We should like to hear from parents who have had success in working out with their children an apportioning of time for home study, music, recreation and jobs around the house. May we hear from more of you?

Today we are glad to publish more letters that have come in answer to our earlier question: "What have you found out concerning how to send the children off to school each morning in an attitude that is happy, quiet, unhurried and purposeful?" We thank these readers for their helpful letters. The Editors.

* * *

Phoenix, Ariz.

Dear Parents:

The Editor's note of Sept. 20 strengthened my long-felt desire to join this column.

Patience and more patience on the part of the parent is what I have found needful to get the children off to school in the right frame of mind. Preparation starts the night before in seeing that lessons are finished and books and clothes made ready. If there are certain morning chores to do, we get them through as quickly and happily as possible, and then comes the last minute inspection to see that "teeth, hair and nails" are ready as well as the clothes and books. Getting the children off to school has always been a joy at our house, though sometimes a strain as well. First of all, I have always been so happy that they could go, and—despite all the talk to the contrary—they have enjoyed it too. Regardless of all else I am always on hand to see that they get off properly. Even if things have been unpleasant, we manage a happy smile and pleasant good-by.

Perhaps one cause of their liking school is in their having been talked to from babyhood about how important and wonderful it was. Some of this was done by comparison. The lot in life of those who were educated was compared with those who were not—in regard not only to their ability for more usefulness and enjoyment, but as to the difference in salary that they could command. Another important item is proper clothes. It has not always been easy but I have always made it a point to see that each child had new clothes at the beginning of school. Instead of making them vain it takes away all feeling of self-consciusness. When a child knows he looks well he is free to enjoy his books or play. I have never yet made a child wear something he felt miserable in, and in all my 12 years of school experience with four children there have been only a dress or two that I felt did not get the proper amount of wear. Though care has always been taken to see that the children looked well, still they have been reminded more or less often that "beauty is as beauty does"—acting well was the prime requisite.

Then, too, I have always encouraged sports. They are good for training in character, and a good eraser of self-consciousness—that bane of so many children. Sometimes an otherwise careless student will work hard on his studies so he can be on his favorite school team. When one daughter came home and wanted a tennis racquet, we bought it, cutting a wide swathe in the food budget. But with that racquet she won a championship—the first of many. Incidentally, I might say, that tennis racquet was the only one I have ever bought. By the time others were needed each child was able to work and pay for his own. That racquet, though, was the key. Instead of the child being made to feel that it would be a waste of money and effort, she was encouraged to do her best, and we feel that the sacrifice was appreciated, for I have three daughters who have won some measure of success on the courts.

If parents are thoroughly interested in the work and play of school, their enthusiasm is bound to make itself felt by the children in their care.

If this is printed I'll come again some time and share my experiences in "getting along" with the children's teachers. (Mrs.) N. B. T.

Please do, Mrs. N. B. T.—Editor.

* * *

Twin Falls, Idaho

Dear Editor and Parents:

When our twin boys started to school last year along with our girls, it made four to get off each morning, and at first there was hurry, confusion and often quarreling. I decided we couldn't go on like this—that each day should begin happily, and that what we needed was system. We all talked it over, and I impressed the thought that each must be responsible for his or her own belongings, and that they shouldn't expect me to know where they left their things any more than I would ask them about mine.

So we arranged certain places for each one to lay out everything the night before that he would need in the morning. If all fresh clothes were to be worn, then the solied ones were put in the clothes basket, and school books, pencils, mittens, caps and coats were also put in readiness.

Two of the children, more methodical than the others, almost never fail to have everything in order and readiness, while the other two need frequent reminders. But even so, our mornings have become far more orderly and harmonious, and when they all start off happy and smiling I feel that a good beginning augurs well for all day.

(Mrs.) H. P. T.

* * *

Frederick, Okla.

Dear Parents:

May I share my plan for getting my children off to school on time with little or no worry or commotion.

The secret of my success is, first, a good plan, and second, stern self-discipline. Many parents fail here, I think, because they try only to discipline their children, and forget they must first discipline themselves to a set routine which anticipates and supplies ahead of time each child's needs.

As soon as school starts in the fall I try to follow this schedule. Each school morning, after the children leave, I look over their clothes and choose what they will wear at school next day. This includes a fresh change of underwear, hose and top clothes. Any needed cleaning, pressing or mending is attended to before noon, if possible.

The garments are then restored to their regular places, where each child is expected to locate them without help next morning. Upon arising the children make their toilet and dress for school. Since they find everything as it should be there is no confusion about their dressing. The younger children wear aprons at breakfast to protect their fresh frocks.

After school the children play until 5:30 p. m. when any home work must be attended to. The evening meal follows lessons, after which the children are free to enjoy themselves with the family until bedtime, which is suited to their age and observed punctually.

Since they get dirty at play they have their warm bath at night. There is more time to enjoy it then without hurry, which we try in every way to avoid.

The school books and supplies are supposed to be kept on their juvenile size writing desk, which is conveniently located, and this rule prevents most of the last-minute wild searches for lost books that upsets so many households during the school year.

Having gone to bed early, these children are usually refreshed and sweet-tempered at rising time. With no confusion in dressing they come to breakfast clean, cheerful and hungry. After breakfast they make their toilet and do the few chores which are expected regularly of them, after which they collect their books from their desk, say "Good-by" and go off with no sense of rush. As for myself, I find results well worth the sacrifice.

(Mrs.) R. T. B.

Teaching Teachers at Work

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

New York

A NEW type of instruction whereby school teachers may solve problems peculiar to their own classrooms or school systems has been developed at the New York University School of Education by Dr. Ned H. Dearborn, head of the Institute of Education.

Dr. Dearborn calls the new plan the "supervisory-instructional service." Under this plan, the specialist schoolroom, instead of the teacher while he or she is at work in the schoolroom, instead of the teacher attending a class on some distant campus.

Dr. Dearborn declared that the plan is effective in enabling teachers to cope with every school problem presented by the different classes of pupils.

"In many cases the type of child attending school in a particular district may present problems which could not be met in a class limited to general school questions," the educator said.

"Children in a school situated in an industrial district where the population is largely foreign-born, for example, require an entirely different teaching technique in reading and English than children in a school that draws its enrollment from a residential district at the other end of the city.

"In the event that a traditional or general class in the teaching of these subjects was established in that city, the specialist would be forced to follow a middle course in his lectures, and the teachers from the schools in the industrial district and the residential district would not benefit to the fullest extent.

"Under the new plan, the educator visits the classrooms of each teacher. He spends several days watching the teacher at work and studying her individual problems. Individual and group conferences are then held in which the basis of discussion is the practical everyday problems of the teachers. Special reports, readings, and even term examinations are held in case the teachers are interested in university credit."

The plan of supervisory-instructional service has met with success, Dr. Dearborn said. It has been tried, and found generally approved, at Port Washington, Long Island, under the leadership of Superintendent of Schools Paul D. Schrieber. Three instructors have been delegated from the school of education to Port Washington to continue the new plan of instruction, Dr. Dearborn said.

The success of the plan in Port Washington brought forth requests for similar instruction from East Hampton, L. I.; Freeport, L. I.; Palisades Park, N. J., and Far Rockaway, N. Y., Dr. Dearborn said. He believes that the plan will prove to be one of the most successful in the development of local school systems.

Playground Begun by Parents

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THIS is the story of a supervised municipal playground that was successfully carried on at a cost of less than $200 for the season. Much credit belongs to a small group of women, making up a committee of the Mothers' Club, whose vision and help made this project a concrete thing. With $160, the use of a school grounds and a young, enthusiastic teacher to supervise, the playground was opened July 1, 1932. On Aug. 31 its records showed an attendance of 2200, proving that the playground plan to keep children busy and happy in constructive, supervised play is as practical in the town of 10,000 as it is in the larger and more congested municipalities where it has long been recognized.

When it became apparent, before the playground was actually under way that it held no particular appeal for girls because of its limited facilities, a mother, interested in children's literature, volunteered to conduct a story hour two afternoons a week. This feature developed, and boys became as much interested as girls. Primarily, the story plan was based on character building through unusual, constructive stories, and while the program was often readjusted to fit the mental grasp of the children present, the plan to promote high ideals remained intact.

Carefully Chosen

Stories were chosen where loyalty was paramount, and the adventure stories stressed a high type of courage, with biography intended to inspire leadership. Many old epics and sagas translated from the child's viewpoint, and containing much ethical value, provided an educational background, and together with modern stories from other lands were designed to bring a better understanding of the customs and traditions of the peoples of the world. For the younger children there were most fascinating fairy stories and poetry intended to lead imagination into the broader channels of vision.

A round-table discussion regarding interesting points in the stories brought out unusual analytical ability and developed the quality of observation in many of the children. The illustrations were also studied and commented on. Stories of foreign lands were linked up with remarks on some unique fact concerning that country. For instance, even the smallest child could remember Greece when associated in thought with the alphabet. The slave Æsop became more than a legendary figure when Samos and Athens were connected with his fables.

In the Land of Perhaps

A tangible activity took form out of the story-hour plan in the development of vacation hobbies, ranging from coins, stamps and scrapbooks to a collection of artistically designed paper doll clothes, the work of a nine-year-old. The story teller likened herself to "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe," much wiser than the Mother Goose character, however, and here in a schoolroom which on two afternoons a week became the magic Land of Perhaps, she reigned. Here sometimes when the children became a bit restless she stopped to show them how to make simple things from materials found in every home. Following an Indian story they learned to make squaw dolls from brown paper bags. The square caps made from newspapers, for which directions were given in the Monitor, became "thinking caps." It was interesting to see three boys trudging home from the playground, these caps on their heads, arms interlocked, singing a jolly song.

For the closing exercises the playground director planned a field meet. A hobby party was the story-hour group's contribution with hobbies on display. During the entire period the children had been graded according to interest shown. The awards included a beautiful picture of George Washington to a boy of 12, accompanied by a letter from its donors, the United States George Washington Bicentennial Commission. To a girl of 6 went a publisher's gift subscription to a juvenile magazine with a letter from its editor. Helpfulness and the desire to give were marked by a generous supply of clothing which the children brought to "The Old Woman Who Lived in a Shoe" to help the needy children in the county return to school properly clothed.

And so ended a happy summer for the children of Takoma Park, Md.

Letting the Child Pretend

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT IS not at all unusual to meet a wee boy puff-puffing up the hill who wants you to keep still because he is a steam engine, or perhaps to hear a rap on the door and to receive a small girl dressed in a long dress who says she has come to tea. Nor is it unusual to have the children tell you their kitten or their dog talked to them last night or that a big bear tried to jump into the window or that Mary, the little imaginary playmate, has gone away on a visit.

The fact is, a parent or teacher must be ready to coöperate in the child's plan, to be able quickly to distinguish between fact and fancy and to realize that all deviation from straight fact may not be an untruth.

Some of these very children who imagine most when small are likely later in life to be our best artists, writers, musicians, creative workers rather than mere getters of food and shelter. They may grow to be the very persons best able to put themselves in another's place, "to reveal things freshly and surprisingly." They may be our business men daring to adventure into new fields, our teachers approaching the usual subjects in unusual ways, our poets giving to their art new twists and turns of delight and fancy.

Hand in Hand With Poetry

Some of the loveliest pictures children see—the silver dish in the sky, the river coming nearer and nearer, the friendly and smiling old moon, the toes the pussies left behind—all show us that children and poets wander hand in hand—in fact, show us that the children are poets.

The understanding mother reveals to the child gradually all along the line of his literary training the difference between fact and fancy. She gives him the opportunity to tell both real and make-believe stories. She herself tells him both the actual and the imaginative trying to have him see the distinction between the real and the "pretend."

She understands his exaggeration knowing that if she skillfully guides him over this extremely imaginative period of early childhood he will grow into manhood honest, straightforward and with a fine distinction between fact and fancy without crushing his gift of fancy.

Clear Directions

The understanding mother, too, realizes that the directions she gives to the child must not be hurried, inaccurate and complex, but simply, carefully and concretely given. She realizes too that all children desire and need praise. When genuine praise and encouragement always have been given to the child both by teacher and parent for work well done the child will not have to devise imaginary situations in order to prove himself a hero.

A child should be encouraged to be unafraid in telling the truth about everything. Don'ts are liable to lead to wrong constructions. One should always remember to give the child less restrictions and more constructive outlets. The child who has been accustomed since early childhood to absolute fair and honest treatment from his parent will be sure to bring back to the parent the same fine sense of honor, loyalty, honesty, one hundred fold.

FLORENCE PIPER TUTTLE.

Voter's Ten Cents a Day Would Pay School Bill

Ten cents a day from each person of voting age in the United States would pay the entire bill for public education of almost 26,500,000 pupils and students.

This fact is presented in the statistical summary of education just released by the Federal Office of Education.

The annual cost for publicly controlled education per adult 21 years of age and over in 1930, according to the study, was $36.42. The total cost was a little more than $2,500,000,000.

An additional 2 or 3 cents a day for the voting population finances private education which cost slightly more than $500,000,000 in 1930. Private educational institutions enrolled 3,500,000 pupils and students.

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CHRISTIAN SCIENCE LECTURE BY WILLIAM D. KILPATRICK, C.S.B.

Mr. William Duncan Kilpatrick, C. S. B., of Detroit, Mich., a member of The Christian Science Board of Lectureship, delivered a lecture entitled "Christian Science: Its Demonstrable Application," last evening, under the auspices of The Mother Church, The First Church of Christ, Scientist, in Boston, Massachusetts, in the church edifice, Falmouth, Norway and St. Paul Streets.

The lecturer was introduced by Mr. Gordon V. Comer, C. S., First Reader in The Mother Church, who said:

The Mother Church welcomes you to this lecture on Christian Science.

Among the many activities of the Christian Science Movement provided by Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, for the dissemination of authentic information on this subject, is a Board of Lectureship. Members of this Board are authorized to speak on Christian Science and to bear testimony to the life of the inspired Leader of this great religion.

A Christian Science lecture is an opportunity to learn more about God. It explains to the stranger something of the manner in which Christian Science teaches one to work out the problems of human life, and to the student of Christian Science a lecture on this subject should bring greater spiritual unfoldment.

The opportunity to receive and to express good is ever present. If the argument has come to you that you lack opportunity, resolve this very minute to recognize the presence, here and now, of infinite opportunity; open your heart to receive the good which this lecture has for you and claim your heritage of good as the child of God. The purpose of this lecture is to bless you and all mankind.

It is my pleasure to introduce to you Mr. William Duncan Kilpatrick of Detroit, Mich., a member of the Board of Lectureship of this church. The subject of Mr. Kilpatrick's lecture is "Christian Science: Its Demonstrable Application."

The Lecture

The lecturer spoke substantially as follows:

How to reconcile the teachings of physical, or natural, science with religion or, more properly, Christianity, as taught by the theologians, has been an enigma with which those theologians have struggled in vain for centuries. In fact, physical science has been a stumblingblock in the pathway of many people calling themselves Christians. The Bible has at times been discredited on the ground that it does not square with the teachings of the material sciences. The miracles of Jesus and others, recorded in the Bible, have been put aside as impossibilities, or as manifestations of superhuman power resulting from a special dispensation at the hands of an unknown and unexplainable God, for the same reason. Some have lost interest in religion because the Bible and what they have been taught in the schools do not agree.

Now comes Christian Science to the world to explain the seeming inconsistencies which have wrought so much havoc in the religious fabric of life, and to knit together the loose threads of reason and logic which have left a rent in the garment of spiritual or religious understanding with which we have been so scantily clothed. No one can read the Bible, listen to the teachings of what is called orthodox Christianity and at the same time face the findings of the natural or physical scientist without some feelings of misgiving. What a mental muddle we find ourselves in when we conscientiously and religiously endeavor to reconcile the teachings of the theologians with the demonstrable conclusions of the physical scientist and then attempt to square both with the Bible. There certainly must be some way out. There can be no God in such an unholy medley of contradictions and inconsistencies.

Mary Baker Eddy

To have proclaimed to the world in an age of crass materialism that matter and the material universe, including mortal or physical man, are simply pictures in individual human thought, figments of the carnal mind, erroneous mental concepts, must have involved more spiritual vision and understanding; more courage, more fidelity, more faith in God and His word than one can readily credit to any human being. Yet that was what Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, did. Over fifty years ago Mrs. Eddy, in astonishing fearlessness and in the strength of a God-given conviction born of divine revelation, proclaimed to the world in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," the textbook of Christian Science (p. 468): "There is no life, truth, intelligence, nor substance in matter. All is infinite Mind and its infinite manifestation, for God is All-in-all. Spirit is immortal Truth; matter is mortal error. Spirit is the real and eternal; matter is the unreal and temporal. Spirit is God, and man is His image and likeness. Therefore man is not material; he is spiritual." Whereupon, from every nook and corner in Christendom came condemnation and revilings. Pulpit and press vied with each other in anathema and invective. Nothing was left unsaid to proclaim Mrs. Eddy an impostor, a dreamer, a fanatical visionary. She was spared nothing. Physical science was invoked to prove her teachings valueless and mythical. To all but Mrs. Eddy, the five physical senses proclaimed to humanity the truth of being. That which could be seen, heard, tasted, smelled, and felt offered the only evidence of true existence. And was not physical science based and built upon that which the physical senses proclaimed as true? What foolish sophistry was this which argued the nothingness of that which any man could see, feel, taste, smell, and hear? But Mrs. Eddy stood her ground. She knew. With sublime faith and courage, urged by a conviction born of a constant communion with God, she stood, and nothing moved her. Throughout her entire life, a life filled with hardships, disappointments, sorrows, and, at times, a heroic struggle for mere existence, the Holy Bible had been her constant, and often her sole, companion. And now, after all these years of prayer and devotion to God, had come the true light, that light "which lighteth every man that cometh into the world." She had glimpsed the sacred truths of existence. She had seen God and man in their true and spiritual significance—God, the Father, as divine Mind, and man, the son, as His idea. And after she had fully proved her discovery to be the truth, by the healing of the sick and the reclaiming of the sinner, in the manner of Jesus' appointing, she heralded her great message to the world in her book, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," and there she stood—one lone woman against the material opposition of church and scholasticism.

Behold that picture of fifty years ago, and then return with us to the present time! What do we find? An ecclesiastical opposition softened by love and understanding; a world more tolerant and forgiving than it has ever been before, and, strangest of all, the ranks of the physical scientists proclaiming to the world, in the ecstasy of a newborn discovery, the nothingness of the material universe, and its existence only as thought.

To be sure, the recent findings and deductions of physical science along this line do not go to prove Christian Science to be true. The Bible, divine revelation, reason, and demonstration only can do that. They simply admit what Mrs. Eddy revealed to the world over fifty years ago in regard to the mental status of the material. They do not furnish anything to take the place of that which they have taken away. Like Christian Science, they resolve the material into thought, but there they end. Christian Science completes the process, and in place of that which it proclaims to be the product of mortal, erring thought, it reveals to us a spiritual universe existing in the divine Mind, or God, perfect and eternal, as the goal for which mortals must strive to relieve themselves of the limitations, the sin, the sickness, and the inharmonies of the material. And thus do we begin to understand what Jesus meant when he said, "Heaven and earth shall pass away: but my words shall not pass away." That is, this material concept of existence must sooner or later be completely overcome in the consciousness of men and be replaced by the understanding of what constitutes the true heaven and the true earth, or spiritual creation. And thus do we begin to glimpse the meaning of those words of Isaiah, which read, "For, behold, I create new heavens and a new earth: and the former shall not be remembered, nor come into mind." And the words of St. John in the Apocalypse, "And I saw a new heaven and a new earth: for the first heaven and the first earth were passed away; and there was no more sea."

God

As we begin to gain the understanding that the material is not real and eternal and that this material concept of man as the true image of God must be relinquished, we are confronted with the necessity of changing our concept of God from a humanly personal concept to something in accord with Scriptural authority. St. Paul tells us that "flesh and blood cannot inherit the kingdom of God" and if we are to accept the statements of Jesus that "the flesh profiteth nothing" and that "it is the spirit that quickeneth"; that is, that the spiritual is the only real and eternal creation, then we are forced to the unavoidable conclusion that anything that has to do with the flesh or matter could not possibly have been created of God and therefore does not represent God or God's kingdom in any way. And if the fleshly, or material, man does not represent or reflect God, then the image and likeness of God cannot be material. If the image and likeness of God is not material, or fleshly, then God, Himself, of which man is the image, cannot be material. The Bible is perfectly plain on that point. As we look into the Bible for our definition of God we do not have long to search to find that for centuries we have been entertaining an entirely erroneous concept of Him.

One writer in the Bible describes God as Love, which, of course, is not represented or reflected by a physical form or personality, but is expressed in individual right and pure thinking. There is but one God; therefore there is but one Love, and that Love is not tainted with any sense of materiality or personality. It is one and infinite and is reflected by man. Hence, you and I express that one Love, or God, by reflecting Love in thought, word, and deed.

Jesus plainly stated that God is Spirit. In fact that was the only definition of God he gave the woman at the well of Jacob, in Samaria. Now Spirit is not humanly personal, nor is it material. Spirit signifies something which is present everywhere, in all places, at all times, and is instantly available. The spirit of Love, for instance, may be considered as everywhere present, filling all space, and available at all times. St. Paul in many of his writings refers to God as Mind,—as that "mind . . . which was also in Christ Jesus,"—indicating that the Mind which animated Jesus in all his activities, and by which he accomplished all his wonderful works, was God. As there is but one God, and as God is Mind, there can be in reality but one Mind. That Mind being infinite cannot be tainted with any sense of materiality or evil. So to the extent that you and I exclude evil and the material from our thinking and express in thought only pure and spiritual ideas, to that extent are we reflecting that Mind which is God. In that Mind which is God exists the creative Principle of the spiritual universe, including the life and soul of man.

Material Foundation

St. Paul in his reference to the "mind which was also in Christ Jesus" makes it clear that that Mind was God, for in another place he speaks of the so-called "carnal mind," which might be termed the devil or evil. So we have, on the one hand, the divine Mind, or God, which is the real and only Mind, and on the other hand the so-called carnal mind, which is not of God, and has no real existence. From the one divine Mind, or God, emanate all the things of God: spirituality, eternality, heaven, happiness, purity, unselfishness, meekness, kindness, abundance, love and the like From the so-called mortal mind emanate all the things of the devil—matter, sin, sickness, hate, animality, poverty, material birth, growth, maturity, old age, decrepitude and death. As the divine Mind, or God, is one and infinite, and is reflected by you and me in right thinking, so this so-called mortal, or carnal, mind claims existence as one and is expressed by you and me in carnal, or mortal, thought.

From a close inspection of Bible teachings it becomes perfectly evident that the material universe, with which you and I have become familiar through the medium of the physical senses—that is, the universe which we see, feel, taste, smell and hear materially—is the product, or outcome, of carnal or wrong thinking, and that matter, instead of being substance, is merely thought. As one prominent physical scientist has recently said, "The universe we live in"—that is, that with which you and I are familiar through the senses of seeing, feeling, tasting, smelling and hearing—"is a creation of our own minds." If, therefore, the material world is the product of the carnal mind, expressed in human thinking, and if the material creation is evidenced only by the senses of seeing, feeling, tasting, smelling and hearing is it not clear that these senses must be the product of this same so-called mortal, or carnal, mind, and exist only in thought, and not in matter?

By way of illustration: Suppose a person were to stop thinking for some reason; suppose he were administered an opiate; and as a result ceased to think for a time; what has become of his material universe, that universe which he sees, feels, tastes, smells and hears? Is he conscious of it at all? No. Does not his concept of matter depend entirely on his ability to think, rather than upon his physical senses? And therefore does not his universe of matter, including his physical senses, exist in his thought only? And where do these thoughts originate, or come from, by which he is conscious of a material existence? Not from his brain, evidently, because while he is under the opiate he still has his brain, and yet he is devoid of thought. These thoughts must come from without somewhere, and Christian Science teaches that they come from what St. Paul has called the carnal mind, which exists only in belief, and which is expressed through mortals in their thinking. There is but one carnal mind, so called, and this suppositious mind not being of God has no real existence. Just as two times two equals five is no part of the science of mathematics, so this so-called carnal mind is no part of God's creation. The only power or existence it has is what you and I give it in belief. So, with this comprehension of what is called the carnal, or mortal, mind, as the basis of all matter and materiality, which mind mortals express in thought, we can begin to understand how the material universe exists, as the professor just quoted says, only in our minds, our thinking. Hence, our mortal sense of existence does not come from within, but from without, and thus do we begin to see how by substituting in our thinking the divine for the carnal we may rule out of our experience the inharmonies of the carnal, and institute in place thereof the beauties and harmony of the divine.

You and I see material things, or see things materially, because we think material thoughts which emanate from the carnal mind, which so-called mind exists apart from human consciousness. When this carnal mind is allowed place in human consciousness or thinking, it is expressed as material things existing outside that human consciousness. Mortal mind has to be admitted to, and entertained in, human consciousness before that consciousness is able to visualize material things.

Matter

Material existence is a state of material consciousness. You and I are conscious of matter simply because we think material thoughts. We look out upon a material world because we look out from mortal mind. We see our own thoughts. Therefore the world which we see, feel, taste, smell, and hear *is* not only the product of our own thinking but *is* a part of our individual consciousness. Our material world, with all of its et cetera of sin, sickness, poverty, want, woe, lack, sorrow, death, and the like, exists only in our individual thinking. Each of us lives in his own individual world of thought, and you and I live in the same material world simply because we all express the same mortal, or carnal, mind in our thinking. The so-called materialist thinks that matter is substantial, and as long as he thinks so, just so long will he be the victim of matter with all its claims to intelligence, and the consequences thereof, finding expression in sin, sickness, poverty, death, and the like.

The materialist steps on a set of weighing scales, and these scales tell him that he weighs 175 pounds. If he is at all religious he may conclude that here are 175 pounds of God-made substance. Now, all that God ever made is as eternal as God, not subject to change or the mutations of time, decay, or disintegration. Sometime later, this good man of 175 pounds of God-given substance steps on the scales again and they tell him he weighs but 150 pounds, some 25 pounds less than he did previously. What has become of that 25 pounds? If it was of God there must be some accounting for it. Where did it come from and where has it gone to? If it was substance and substance is of God, what about it? What is the difference between that 25 pounds which has disappeared, and the 150 pounds remaining? Is there any difference? Is there any difference between the 25 pounds which have disapapeared and everything else with which we are cognizant through the medium of the senses? From a material standpoint, is there anything more real to the human being than his body? And is there any difference between the 150 pounds of his body which are left and the 25 pounds which have disappeared? Is there any difference between the 25 pounds which have disappeared and the material universe of which one becomes unconscious in the case of the opiate? Not one bit.

The Human Body

The human body is simply a concept of the so-called carnal mind—a state of material consciousness. As a well-known professor of physical science has said, "The mind and body are not two separate things, but are one thing." We include our bodies in our thoughts. Our bodies are manifestations of our individual consciousness. Our bodies are the products of the one mortal, or carnal, mind which you and I admit into consciousness, and if we did not express in thought anything of the carnal mind we would not be conscious of the mortal body, or for that matter, of material existence. And as this carnal mind, which does not belong to either you or me, but which we accept or reject at our own wills, contains all that goes to make up material existence with its matter, its sin, its sickness, its poverty, and its death, do you not see how completely you and I have it within our power to control and regulate our own lives and experiences for good by rejecting the carnal and admitting only the divine Mind to consciousness?

Matter, or the material world, is itself thought, and has no more substance than thought. It was because Jesus knew that all matter is as substanceless as thought that he was enabled to pass through closed doors and emerge from the tomb, sealed at its mouth with a huge stone. The complete conviction in the consciousness of the Master that matter is as substanceless as thought resulted in his ascension, or disappearance to human comprehension. Material existence is simply the expression of our own thinking—our own acceptance of the carnal mind, which is common to us all, but which belongs to none of us. Twice two are five belongs to no man, yet it is common to all who are willing to believe it. Hate is common to all men but belongs to no one who refuses to entertain it.

Sickness and Inharmony Not of God

We are conscious of sickness because we think sick thoughts which come from a common source, and which you and I may accept or reject at will. We become subject to the arguments of this mortal, or carnal, mind, expressed in conditions of lack, limitation, poverty, and the like, because we accept these thoughts, which come from without. As Mrs. Eddy has expressed it in Science and Health (p. 270): "Mortals think wickedly; consequently they are wicked. They think sickly thoughts, and so become sick." A man cannot commit sin without first thinking sinful thoughts. No more can a man become sick without first thinking those thoughts which emanate from the so-called carnal, or mortal, mind. We commit sickness just as certainly and for exactly the same reasons that we commit sin. The body is never guilty of sickness, in and of itself. It has no more power to become sick than this table. It has to be thought into a state of sickness by its owner. Our material bodies, our material homes, our businesses, our environment, are all of our own creating, through thinking those material thoughts which come to us from one common source, and which do not originate in us, but which are expressed by us in our individual thinking. So is it not clear that to the extent that we bring God into our lives by expressing the divine Mind, or God, in our thinking, we are excluding that which makes for inharmony, unhappiness, sickness, poverty, and the like? If we express love in our thinking, and our experiences are determined by what we think, we shall meet only love in our daily contacts. The same with honesty, abundance, peace, et cetera. So all our experiences of life exist in our own thinking, and we regulate those experiences for good or bad in the degree that we eliminate the carnal from thought and substitute therefor the divine.

If it were so, that our thoughts orginated in our individual brains, or came to us from within, then there would be little hope for salvation from the blighting influences of material existence. But when we understand that our material world is simply the carnal mind expressed in individual consciousness; that the carnal mind claims existence as one mind apart from mortal man; that it is expressed by us at will in our individual thinking, and that we may banish it completely from thought and experience by the substitution of the divine Mind, or God, we then begin to glimpse some ray of hope and salvation from that which we have heretofore looked upon as inevitable and unavoidable.

Man

And wherein lies our freedom from this bondage of human, or mortal thinking? How is one to escape the consequences of that which brings only unhappiness and disaster in its wake? We learn in Christian Science and the Bible that God is divine Mind. That is, God is that Mind which contains nothing of mortality, nothing of sin, sickness, poverty, misfortune, unhappiness, death, and the like. God is that Mind which does not recognize the existence of matter or any of its concomitants, and just as the so-called mortal mind is expressed through mortal man in his thinking, so the divine Mind, or God, is expressed through man in his thinking. This reflection, or expression, of the divine Mind in individual thought is what constitutes the man of God's creating. God's man is the active individual conscious expression of divine ideas coming from that Mind which is God. To the extent that you and I are consciously expressing that which constitutes the divine Mind, such as love, spirituality, kindness, purity, honesty, fearlessness, moral courage, and the like, to that extent are we children of God, or the divine Mind, in which these divine ideas originate. So man is really the consciousness of God expressed. Man, the Bible tells us, is the image of God. As the image and likeness of God, as an idea of that Mind which is God, man is at-one with and inseparable from God. Man cannot help but be as perfect as his Father. He cannot help but be as pure, as holy, and as spiritual as the Mind which he reflects. He cannot be mortal or material. He was never born, he has never fallen, and he never dies. Man is an idea existing eternally in the divine Mind.

Love, purity, honesty, and the like exist apart from mortal man as ideas of God, but as soon as they take shape in individual consciousness, or thinking, they constitute man. A mortal has nothing in common with God until he begins to be conscious of Him. If God is Love and Love is expressed in thinking, then you and I must think love to become children of Love, or God. We could talk about Love as God from morn till night; we could repeat indefinitely all that we know about God as Love, but unless we consciously expressed love in our individual thinking we could never become children of God, or reap the benefits or blessings vouchsafed the children of God. A loving thought is a child of God. To claim love for one and hate for another of our brother-men would avail nothing. One cannot hold love and hate in consciousness at the same time. We may think we love the members of our own family, but that there are traits of character in our neighbor which make us righteously hate him. The hate that we righteously bear our neighbor will cancel and annul all the good we could hope to derive from loving the members of our own family. Hate and love cannot dwell together in the same mental household. The mentality which entertains human affection for one and resentment or hate for another is an expression of the carnal mind.

It is perfectly obvious that the more of good one reflects in his thinking, the less of evil he is bound to express, and as our life experiences are determined by our thinking, it is clear that the harmony and happiness of our lives depend on God's presence in our thoughts. You and I have to think, and we have the privilege, every minute of our waking day, to think just exactly what we want to. We have the privilege of choosing the source of our thoughts. We may draw from the divine Mind, or God, of His inexhaustible source of ideas, which bring health, abundance, peace, joy, harmony, confidence, assurance, and the like, or we may draw from the so-called mortal, or carnal, mind from its supply of mortal thoughts which bring sickness, poverty, loss, reversals, unhappiness, and the like. It is up to us to choose which source we will draw our supply of thoughts from, and therefore our happiness, our success, our life experiences depend upon our method of thinking, and we have no one but ourselves to blame if we are sick, unhappy, poverty-stricken, and the like.

Heaven

God is divine Mind, and the kingdom of God or that which goes to make God's universe, including the real man of God's creating, are all ideas of the divine Mind. So that which constitutes the kingdom of God, or the real creation, are ideas of that divine Mind called God. Therefore, to the extent that you and I think in terms of this divine Mind are we becoming children of God. Every right thought which you and I entertain, every right idea which you and I express in our individual thinking, constitutes our sonship with the Father, and it is only through expressing in thought these divine ideas that we become God's children, or sons of God, and not through material birth or material symbols of religious devotion, or death.

In the first chapter of the book of St. John, we read this: "But as many as received him [that is, as many as accepted in thought the truth that Jesus taught], to them gave he power to become the sons of God, even to them that believe on his name," indicating very clearly that a human being is not born a son of God, but becomes a son of God through individual right thinking. He is given the power to become a son of God if he so wishes. And is it not made clear that the kingdom of heaven is achieved in the same way, where Jesus tells us that "the kingdom of God is within you," explaining that the kingdom of God, or heaven, is not a place to which we may go after death, but is a state of consciousness which is obtainable here and now? The kingdom of God must be the kingdom of heaven. If heaven were something obtainable through the death of men Jesus certainly would not have deprived Lazarus, and several others mentioned in the Bible, of the sublime bliss of heavenly existence by bringing them back to earth after they had gone through the experience of death. Lazarus was a man who, according to Bible history, had been under the personal tutelage and instruction of Jesus, and if death is the doorway through which we enter heaven after earth's preparatory school, Lazarus, above all other men, should have been prepared for heaven when he died. But did Jesus choose to leave him there? No! He knew he never had gone to heaven. He knew that death is the work of the devil, or the carnal mind. He brought him back to prove to the world, more than for any other reason, that heaven is not obtainable through death, and that death is something that must be overcome by mortals just as much as sin, before we can enter heaven, or divine harmony. What did Jesus' resurrection prove to mortals, to you and me? Why, simply that death is an enemy which must be overcome before we can even hope to glimpse the celestial portals of heavenly bliss. If "the wages of sin is death," as St. Paul tells us, do you think it would be possible for you and me to purchase a place in the kingdom of heaven with such wages?

You and I have to think, and we have the undisputed freedom to think just as we wish. We may choose for ourselves the source of our individual thoughts, and our world and our experiences are the products of our own thinking. We have no one but ourselves to blame if we are sick, impoverished, unhappy, or tormented, for the reason that we may instantly bring the law of God into operation in our affairs by expressing in thought that Mind which is God. No outside influence, either of men or conditions, can be held to be responsible for our experiences. We make our own worlds by our own thinking, and we create our own heaven and our own hell right here and now, depending entirely on the source of our individual thoughts, and some day this old world of ours will learn that we don't have to die to go to either heaven or hell, and that we shall find no more of either beyond the grave than we have right here, today. So is not it a gratifying and invigorating thing to know and realize that simply by substituting in our thinking the divine for the carnal, the solution of all of our material problems is instantly at hand?

Things as Thoughts

There is a right and correcting idea with which to meet every adverse or wrong so-called material condition, and these ideas are drawn from the divine Mind, and are expressed by us through our individual right thinking. Every erroneous condition, be it physical, moral, or financial, is simply a picture of the so-called carnal mind reflected by mortals through the retina of thought, and every and each one of these erroneous pictures may be replaced and corrected by applying to them ideas of divine Mind. A material manifestation or condition is just as mental and just as substanceless as the hallucinations of the demented, and for that reason may be corrected by the substitution of a right idea in place of the erroneous thought. On page 269 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy has written: "Metaphysics resolves things into thoughts, and exchanges the objects of sense for the ideas of Soul." In resolving a thing—a material thing—into thought we simply recognize that matter is really a mental concept or an object of wrong thinking, or material thinking. And is not that exactly what our physical science brothers are now doing—resolving things (matter) into thought? In resolving things, or matter, into thought, we, of course, have not accomplished anything along the line of spiritualization. We have simply seen matter for what it is—erroneous thought. The thought of the thing is the thing. Things are thoughts; therefore, the thought back of the thing is no more spiritual and no less material than the so-called thing itself. We have not made the metaphysical, or spiritual, correction of the material condition simply by resolving the thing or the condition into thought. The thought which creates the material thing or material condition is just as erroneous as the thing or condition itself. So, by resolving things into thoughts we have not accomplished the spiritual ultimate. We have simply gotten the thing or condition into the realm of thought, whereby we proceed to the spiritual conclusion of Mrs. Eddy's statement and exchange "the objects of sense," that is, the thought into which we have resolved the thing, "for the ideas of Soul," or for the right idea, which corrects the so-called material condition or thought. There is not a spiritual idea of the thing which we resolve into a thought. The thought into which we resolve a thing is strictly carnal. So do not be misled into thinking that by resolving a thing into a thought you have accomplished the spiritual. You have simply gotten the thing into the realm of the mental, where it may be replaced by, or exchanged for, "ideas of Soul," or right ideas. God must take possession of consciousness before spiritualization of thought can be accomplished. We cannot spiritualize matter even in thought. Matter is thought, and we spiritualize thought by the process of substitution—by exchanging, and not by changing. It is perfectly obvious that all of this is done through the process of right thinking, through casting out of consciousness those thoughts which emanate from the so-called carnal mind, and substituting therefor the ideas which emanate from the divine Mind, or God. God never created matter, does not know or recognize matter, and therefore matter exists only as a false mental illusion retained in the minds of mortals, to be replaced by right thinking, or that Mind which was in Christ Jesus.

Individual Responsibility for Freedom From Error

We bring problems on ourselves by permitting ourselves to become channels for thoughts which emanate from the so-called carnal mind, and we meet and master these problems by becoming channels for ideas which emanate from the divine Mind. We become subject to sickness, sorrow, poverty, unhappiness, unemployment, or what not, by allowing ourselves to become channels of the so-called carnal, or mortal, mind in which all of these erroneous conditions originate. I once knew a man who believed that all his misfortunes were inevitable, unavoidable, and came from God, or from some source beyond his control. What a blighting condition of thought! What hope has anyone of deliverance from sickness, poverty, failure, calamity, want, unhappiness, disaster, and the like, who believes such conditions are unavoidable, or are from some source over which the victim has no control? Few, if any of us, have arrived at that stage in our understanding of scientific Christianity where we are not confronted with many problems—serious problems; but what a comfort and joy it is to know that no one but ourselves is responsible for the presence of these conditions, and that, therefore, we have our own immediate remedy at hand, as soon as we wish to change our method of thinking, and allow God to take charge. To feel that anyone but ourselves, that any outside condition or influence, is responsible for our failures, our shortcomings, our mistakes, and our diseases, would place us at the mercy of all the evil influences of the carnal mind, and would deprive us of any hope or prospect of relief or salvation. There is not much of comfort and hope in the conviction that someone else is responsible for our troubles. We cannot control the thinking of others, and therefore if we believe that our affairs are controlled by the opinions and thinking of others, we are in a pitiful plight when things start to go wrong.

You and I cannot prevent humanity from believing in hard times or unemployment if it wishes to so believe, but you and I, through right and righteous thought, by bringing God onto the field, can prevent the argument of hard times and failure from coming into our experience, because we experience what we hold in consciousness. Our consciousness constitutes our world, and we certainly can control and regulate our own thinking. You and I cannot prevent humanity from believing in the necessity of sickness and disease, but through right and righteous thinking, by knowing the omnipotence of God and His kingdom, we may prevent these conditions from affecting us. Poverty, hard times, disease germs, and the like obtain the only power they have from the carnal, or mortal, mind entertained in individual consciousness. They are not conditions of matter any more than the belief that twice two is five is a condition of matter. They are conditions of thought and may be met and corrected by applying to them the adverse or correcting power of divine ideas. If mankind were subject to every outside influence which claims existence in the thought and experience of mortals without regard, whatever, to his own state of consciousness, what hope on earth or in heaven would there be for men? It is because we know, in Christian Science, that every wrong manifestation has no existence in the divine Mind or God, and that every erroneous manifestation may be corrected by substituting the divine Mind, in our thinking, in place of the carnal, that Christian Science becomes the Comforter which Jesus, centuries ago, promised to send suffering humanity.

The Business Man

Every right antecedent has its right subsequent, and every wrong antecedent has its wrong subsequent. Every right thought has its right manifestation and every wrong thought has its wrong manifestation. We may be assured that when things are not going well with us, it is because thought is not right with us, and that all that is necessary to correct a wrong condition is to correct our thinking about it. If a man were in business, and he thought that his business were subject to the thinking of others; that his business could be affected by political conditions, economic conditions, local conditions, financial conditions, the so-called laws of supply and demand; in fact, if he thought that his business could be affected by anything but his own thinking, what chance would there be for that man in the business world? If he did not know that his business was the expression of his own mentality; if he did not recognize that his concept of his business was the expression of his own thinking, and of nothing else, how in the world would he control his business? If he believed that the opinions, the beliefs, and the activities of others affected his business, and if he had no way of controlling the opinions, beliefs, and activities of those whose thinking he believed governed his business, what a plight he would be in! To feel that our business, our homes, et cetera, are under the control and domination of the thinking and beliefs of others, and to feel that we have no control over that thinking and those beliefs, puts us, at once, at the mercy of every evil influence outside ourselves, and places our business and our homes in the hands of the entire world's wrong thinking.

A man would not think of embarking in business and deliberately saying to others, who are not even remotely interested in his business, or his success, "Now, I'm just going to step aside and let the rest of you run my business, while I sit by and watch it go to the dogs." No one would deliberately do that, I know. Yet that is what most of us are doing in our business, in our homes, in our daily affairs. We are letting the thinking of the whole world influence us and run our business, our homes, and our affairs, without the slightest protest or resistance from us. We are letting the carnal mind enter our consciousness to the extent that that carnal mind has complete control of our affairs. We watch the papers, news reports, stock reports, crop reports, weather reports; we listen to the hard-luck stories of everyone we meet; we study the laws of supply and demand, we consult soothsayers, phrenologists, palmists, and what not; we will listen to any and every one from the janitor to the banker, if he has a real harassing tale of bad luck to tell us, but not once do we turn to God. People think that there are hard times and unemployment, and we immediately open our consciousness to the same thought; and when that thought gets into our consciousness it gets into our business, our home, and our affairs, because our business, our home, and our affairs are the manifestations of our thinking. We see, feel, taste, smell, hear, and experience just and only what we think, or hold in consciousness. Our body is an object, or part, of our consciousness. If we let sick or sinful thoughts get into our consciousness then we have a sick body. Our home is an object of thought, or a condition of consciousness. When dishonesty, injustice, impatience, anger, faultfinding, criticism, self-righteousness, dictation, human will, or the like, enter consciousness, then we have a disrupted and unhappy home. Our business is the manifestation of our consciousness, and when we allow fear, greed, dishonesty, suspicion, impatience, self-importance, arrogance, egotism, injustice, and loose thinking to get into consciousness, then our business begins to manifest the results of this wrong thinking. Remember this: no man or condition on the face of the earth is responsible for your poor business or your failures. No one but yourself is responsible; and the man who attempts to pass the burden or blame on to another, no matter how wrong or how dishonest that other may seem to be, is simply prolonging the day of the return of harmony and prosperity to his own business or condition. God is eternally at hand to guide and save, and we put Him at the helm in our affairs the very instant we turn to Him in thought and give Him place in our thinking to the exclusion of all evil.

Prayer

Man, as the image and likeness of God, is not material; he is spiritual and perfect. He is the complete embodiment of all right ideas, which emanate from his heavenly Father, or divine Mind. He is at-one with and inseparable from God, held in perfect place and position by the Mind which created him. He is as eternal and indestructible as the Father, dwelling forever as a divine idea in the consciousness of Mind. He was never born and he never dies. He is not subject to matter or any of the beliefs of matter, or the carnal mind. He is complete, and never subject to chance or change. As the full expression of his Maker, he knows no lack or limitation. He is conscious only of abundance and harmony. He is the full expression of the activity of divine ideas, and every divine idea is manifested through him in its inexhaustible nature. As a child of the only Mind there is, man is neither young nor old. He dwells eternally in the bosom of his Father-Mother God, and his home is heaven.

That is the truth about man, and the truth about man is the truth about you. This truth understood and held constantly in individual thought is true prayer, and this prayer is "Emmanuel," or God with you. This prayer constantly entertained will heal you of your sickness and your sins. It will usher in for you the millennium, and will prove to be for you the second coming of the Christ, or Truth. It will sever the bonds of lack and limitation, and will fill your coffers with the treasures of God. It will cancel the curse on man, and give you a Father and Mother of Love. It will rout the blighting sentence of a parental or prenatal influence, and set you free to be a child of the living God. It will bring into your life joy and purity, in place of the sordid and the sorrowful. It will quell the pangs of fear and remorse. It will take away your past, and reveal only a glorious present. It will remove the mask of old age, and reveal man in his eternal youth. It will open to you the very gates of heaven, wherein you may enter pure and undefiled.

Man as the image and likeness of God, as a complete idea of the Mind which is God, is at-one with and inseparable from God. His every thought, his every action, his very being, is an expression of God. His business is as a witness of the only Mind and intelligence there is. The only business man is engaged in is God's business. The only animating influence in his business is God. God is the only Mind governing man's business, therefore man's business is expressing the harmony and abundance of God. Man's business is God-governed, God-controlled, God-directed, and God-protected. God is the only Mind there is, and man is the expression of this Mind; therefore, man's business cannot be governed by minds many, wills many, or purposes many. There is no confusion, misunderstanding, misdirection, mistakes, or indecision in man's business, because man's business is the full and complete expression of the one and only intelligence, which holds man and the universe eternally in perfect place and position. Man is eternally in his right place. He is eternally and profitably employed, because he is an expression of the one Mind. Man is eternally at the point of success. He never lacks. His business is expressing God's abundance. There is a supply for every demand and a demand for every supply, which maintains an eternal balance in the divine economy, and this balance is never broken or interfered with. Because man's business is God's business, man's business must be good.

That is the truth about man's business, and the truth about man's business is the truth about your business. This truth understood and held constantly in individual thought is true prayer, and if persisted in will become a law to your business. It will bring God, or omnipotence, into your business. It will remove the effects of fear and misapprehension. It will sever the chains of economic laws, which have so long held your business in bondage. It will break the claims of lack and limitation. It will put you in a right position, or a better position. It will enable you to shift the government to His shoulders, and relieve you of your self-assumed responsibilities. It will bring peace and confidence, where now is worry and fear. It will remove offensive and oppressive conditions. It will brighten your contacts, and protect your contracts. It will lift your business from the sordid level of matter into the sunlight of Spirit, and it will bring God to everybody.

Man's home is heaven, and heaven is here and now. Heaven is a state of divine consciousness, and man is an expression of that consciousness. Man dwells eternally in his heavenly home. God is the Father and Mother in man's home, and that home is peopled with spiritual ideas which are eternally obedient to the Mind that creates them. There is eternal harmony in man's home, and Love only reigns therein. There is no matter, or mortal mind, there, and purity is the family bulwark. Love and true affection govern, and peace and order reign. One Mind and one intelligence govern man's home. There are not minds many. There are no willful minds there. There are no evil minds, difference of opinions, misunderstandings, or disagreements in man's home. God is the head of the household of man, and justice sits enthroned. Kindness and consideration govern the activities of the members of man's home, and the abundance of God supplies all the needs therein. There is no lack or limitation there, for Love alone provides. Man's home is beautifully furnished with grand and noble ideas, provided by the Father. Man's home is Mind. There is but one Mind; therefore there is nothing from without man's home which can enter to defile or make a lie. Harmony, peace, and prosperity reign in man's home.

That is the truth about home. It is the truth about your home. This truth understood and held constantly in individual thought is true prayer. This truth understood and held constantly in individual consciousness will of a surety bring heaven down to earth. It will rob the divorce mills of their daily grist. It will bring purity and affection into your experience. It will bring harmony where now is only struggle and strife. It will bring plenty where now is penury and want. It will make you better neighbors and better citizens, better husbands and better wives. It will unify your lives and bring higher and loftier ideals. Home is heaven, and heaven is here and now. In the words of Mrs. Eddy (Science and Health, p. 254): "Pilgrim on earth, thy home is heaven; stranger, thou art the guest of God."

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THE HOME FORUM

The Lending Library

FOR some weeks after the people who love Duneen come home from that spray - drenched place, to the towns and the cities where they live and work, there is a flutter among the librarians who believed that they knew their clients' tastes in reading matter. For then the latest novel is left in the drawer where its guardian has placed it a day or so earlier, in readiness for the return of someone who is sure to want it. The library lists of the returned holiday makers contain, instead, some astonishing titles for a modern reader's list: "The Dove in the Eagle's Nest," "John Halifax, Gentleman," and titles like those.

When Miss Kate Clancy of Duneen first handed over to the care of her brother the tiny shop, halfway up the steep lane that leads from the strand to the main road above; and superintended, personally, the building of a tin hut just behind the sandhills, her neighbors shook their heads. When she helped Marty Flynn to paint the hut, and to label it, in large white letters, TEA ROOM, those neighbors looked very grave indeed, and said that "Miss Kate was gone out of her latitude." When, some years later, Duneen had been really discovered by holiday makers, and the magic words LENDING LIBRARY were added to the sign, Miss Kate's neighbors had learned a good deal about the entertainment of visitors; even so, they felt that this was going too far.

For years, Duneen made no attempt whatever to attract its visitors. They came; they were made welcome, and that was all. The sea was there with its long curling breakers; the firm yellow sand stretched for two or three miles to the south; the mountains rose smoke-blue across the bay. But, beyond placing their few spare rooms at the disposal of the strangers who came, Duneen did nothing to provide entertainment. Miss Kate Clancy's TEA ROOM was the first step in this direction, and her LENDING LIBRARY was the second; but there have been one or two since then, for the rooms in Duneen's scattered farmhouses are now engaged a year before they are needed, and people go back there year after year. It is the sort of place that causes immediate destruction to the new sense of importance, felt by young men or girls who believe themselves to be "grow up." Everyone in Duneen remembers them since they were tiny boys and girls, and the candid reminiscences of the people there cause the complete collapse of this new-found dignity.

Miss Kate's TEA ROOM was a success. Many of the houses in which the visitors stay are a long way from the sea, and they had given up all hope of the afternoon refreshment that may now be enjoyed in the tin hut near by. It is characteristic of Miss Kate that she refused stoutly to put the usual final S to her sign, and make it TEA ROOMS. There was only one room, she said reasonably, as everyone could see as soon as he got inside; why should she pretend that there were more?

Tnree years ago, the newcomers who hurried down to greet Miss Kate again saw for the first time the almost incredible words LENDING LIBRARY. Only those people who spend a month in a place like Duneen can have any idea what these words meant to the delighted readers. Every year there had been the same effort to fit as many books as possible into the trunks and the suitcases, already crowded with garments and towels. For the first fortnight of each Duneen holiday there had been the same glorious sense of having "plenty to read"; followed, in the second half of the stay, by the devastating lack of books with which to fill some of the lazy, sun-lit hours in the soft hollows behind the sand hills. There had been the yearly exchange of books among the visitors, when an astonishing diversity of tastes was revealed among the readers. Even so, there never had been half enough books for those who depend on them for real entertainment.

The first interested examination of Miss Kate's bookshelves sent the visitors back to the latest novel, that rested, among others, on the bottom of the trunk; the book that "everyone was talking about, the book against whose title the librarian at home had written a long list of names." At first, the young people laughed when any mention was made of Miss Kate's Lending Library; nothing but their real regard for the friendly, gray-haired woman kept them from lounging at the shelves, and being really witty at the expense of the volumes that stood there. Only the children were well satisfied. "Treasure Island," and "Little Women" and "Alice in Wonderland" never grow old. None of the problems that confront the efficient librarian in the city, who studies her clients' tastes, have ever affected Miss Kate's placid acceptance of the books sent to her by the "secondhand dealer" in the big town some miles away. This man attends every auction in the district, and there he buys the bundles of books that are sold for so little. From Miss Kate Clancy he gets a little more than he has paid, and both are satisfied.

At the end of the first fortnight of that season, the Duneen Lending Library came into its own. On those shelves, gritty with the sand that is brought back with every volume, middle-aged people have discovered many of the books they loved twenty-five years ago, and they have reread them with pleasure. On those sandy shelves they have rediscovered the novels of Mrs. Gaskell and of the Brontës; of Jane Austen and of Mrs. Craik; and the reunion has been a happy one. In Duneen, girls who, privately, had grown to be a little tired of the stark or exotic novels they chose from the library at home, have been gently lulled by the works of Rosa Nouchette Carey and by other domestic novels of an age that is gone. At home, they may have to read hard, in order to keep abreast of the spate of modern books; but in Duneen there is leisure in which to go back a short way along the path of light literature.

For one penny per day, any volume may be taken from Miss Kate's shelves, and it has never ceased to amaze her that she should make such a nice little sum from the lending of her books. Sometimes the name of the borrower and the date is noted in the shabby black book, but far more often the transaction is left to the honesty of the visitor; and Miss Kate accepts, contentedly, the money that is thrust upon her for the loan of books she has not even missed.

So a new spirit has grown up in the provincial towns and in the cities to which those holiday makers return with brown faces and noses that still peel a little. "I've just been reading several of Dickens' books," people say to each other, and their library lists blossom with titles that make the up-to-date librarian open her eyes wide. Miss Kate's LENDING LIBRARY is responsible for all this.

D. M. L.

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Street Corner Spirituals

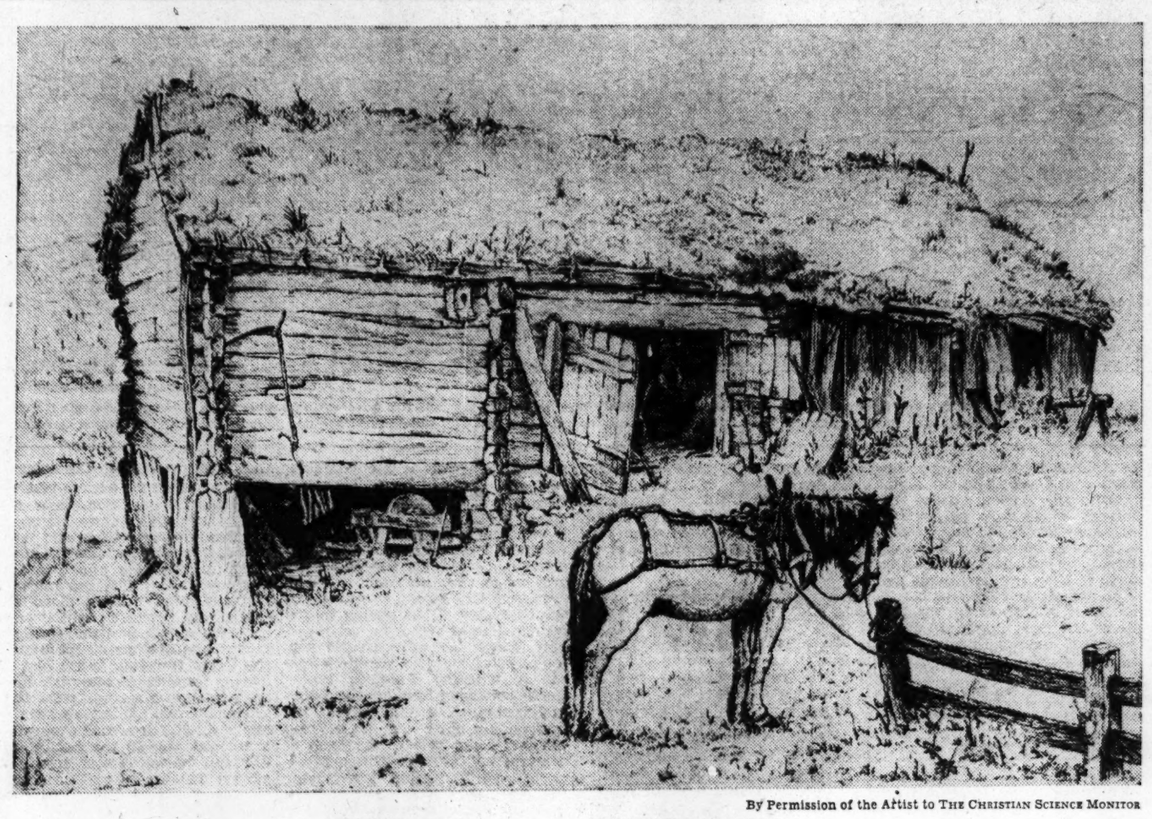
It is Saturday evening, with the crowds flocking to make their Sunday purchases in a great market of Baltimore, Maryland. The open air stalls are busy, as the steady hum readily testifies. There is an overflow of traders; and, for perhaps a block in one direction, there are push-carts displaying merchandise and temporary wooden stalls erected near the curbstone. The gasoline and kerosene lamps, hung over these temporary stalls and pushcarts, vie with the street lamps and electric lights.

Down the avenue rumbles occasionally a long freight train. When it crosses the avenue—a man walking ahead of the slow-creeping locomotive, carrying a swinging lantern by way of warning—the street traffic, the trolleys, the wagons, and the pedestrians wait cheerfully for five minutes until the freight train has passed.

At one street corner, on the market side of the railroad tracks, an elderly Negro, wheeling a small, old organ on wagon wheels, has stationed himself. He is dressed in formal Sunday clothes and looks like a preacher. He is, instead, the superintendent of a local Negro orphan asylum. There are half a dozen small black urchins grouped around him, in shabby clothes, but washed and neatly brushed for the occasion. When he has placed his instrument at the corner, opposite the market front, prominent under the street lamp and reflected in the glow from the lights of the near-by department store window, the kindly appearing man lifts three of the smaller boys and places them on top of his organ. He seats himself at the keyboard, groups the other boys on either side of him, adjusts his stool, and begins to play a soft hymn.

The little boys then sing spirituals, while the old man beams and nods approval as he pumps the pedals. It is amusing to watch the indifferent, mechanical way these little boys sing their hymns. They swing legs atop their perch on the organ, they gaze around curiously at the crowds. One ceases singing to stare into vacancy, busy with his own tiny thoughts, or breaks off to whisper to someone standing near. Then he joins in automatically several bars later. Occasionally a freight train, going by, interrupts the singing. The small crowd gathered around drops a few coins into a dish at the organist's feet. If someone hands a coin to one of the boys, he passes it on to the superintendent, who in turn pockets it with one hand as he continues playing with the other, and turns to smile beautifully and whisper gently: "Thank ye, sir, thank ye." We tender a coin and ask for a special spiritual, for "All God's Chillun Got Wings." The gentleman obliges and the childish voices take up the lovely strains.

It is not at all a pathetic picture; but rather a wistful one, with touches of real beauty. We go away even a little exalted.



By Permission of the Artist to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

The Old Barn: From an Etching by Olaf Willums

Truth Is Natural

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

IT MUST be clear to any thinker today that to obtain a truer sense of peace and wealth one has to look to something higher than materiality; for material belief, knowledge, and wealth, have proved themselves unsatisfactory. It is becoming more evident that spiritual thinking alone brings out the true nature of man, governed by unerring divine wisdom and Love.

Jesus was humble, forgiving, compassionate, quick to grasp a situation and to know what to do or say. Of his healings we read that they were performed immediately. With a few words he stilled the storm. He fed five thousand with very small provisions at hand, and aided the disciples to catch a multitude of fishes after they had toiled all night in vain. In these, as in all other cases, he knew positively that God would supply the legitimate human need in a normal and natural way.

What was it that enabled Jesus to do such wonderful works? Mary Baker Eddy answers this question in a few words in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 200). "It was the consummate naturalness of Truth in the mind of Jesus," she says, "that made his healing easy and instantaneous." Yes, the truth is natural, expressing the nature of God, eternal, ever present. To know the truth is to realize that God, the only cause or creator, made His creation, including man, perfect and eternal. The inevitable result of such knowledge is that goodness, purity, and perfection are proved to be the eternal facts of real being.

Christian Science reveals that the one perfect God and His universe of perfect, spiritual ideas constitute perfection. Could sickness, impurity, ugliness, or hatred result from the working together of God's ideas, which continuously reflect the true facts of spiritual existence? They certainly could not. And because Jesus so clearly saw the naturalness of the working of God's law the mists of false material beliefs disappeared. In reality, they never were true or present. Jesus regarded anything contrary to good as an illusion or false belief, without real existence. The natural result of his ministry was that any seeming effect from a nonexistent cause faded away as a dream.

The normal effects of the understanding and application of the truth are health, freedom, happiness, increased capacity, and joyous activity. Christian Scientists have proved that these are the natural and permanent attributes of man as God's likeness. It is only according to suppositious mortal mind that good comes and goes; in divine Mind, health and joy remain forever intact. To God, divine Mind, good is definitely ever present.

Conditions the reverse of good can be overcome as we grow to understand and know God better, for then we can with calm confidence declare His allness and deny reality or power to anything the reverse of good. Mortal mind is a liar, as Jesus taught, and would try to deceive mankind into believing that discordant conditions are sent or allowed of God; but logical reasoning proves that this is not so. Jesus came to do the works of the Father, and he proved that good sight, good health, supply, and sinlessness are the natural proofs of Immanuel, "God with us." With God ever present, we can reflect this omnipresence, and can realize, even as Jesus did, that "the Son can do nothing of himself, but what he seeth the Father do: for what things soever he doeth, these also doeth the Son likewise." How natural it seemed for Jesus to remain calm and unmoved by the turbulent elements of mortal mind! He knew positively that Truth alone is real and has power, and that nothing could separate him or anyone else from the Father's loving protection.

In "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy writes (p. 231): "God is not the author of mortal discords. Therefore we accept the conclusion that discords have only a fabulous existence, are mortal beliefs which divine Truth and Love destroy." This is an indisputable fact, which both our Wayshower and Mrs. Eddy, as well as many spiritually-minded individuals down through the ages, have proved to a waiting and wondering world. Mortal mind is gradually being instructed out of itself. All material fables or illusions can be reversed by clinging persistently to the truth that God is All, and that man is His image and likeness, spiritual, pure, and perfect now.

The understanding of the real man, as reflecting ever present divine Mind, doing only "what he seeth the Father do," can overcome every erroneous condition, including sin and disease. God, who is good, never imparts or allows evil. Evil is unnatural, for it is unknown to God. Divine Mind, by means of the activity of spiritual ideas illumining human consciousness, heals all destructive, unhealthy, contentious conditions, replacing these with spiritually constructive thoughts, and so bringing to light health, peace, and joyful cooperation.

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Czech]

The First Edition

"But why first editions?" asks the outsider.

Unless one say at once, "Because first editions are profitable," that is a question almost unexplainable in words to the sort of person who will ask the question. Either one understands at once, without explanation, or one doesn't. To the collector who does not collect for profit, the matter is clear enough, and no explanation is necessary—although it has to do with this thing of sentiment and happiness. Still, a fuller explanation may be attempted. For one thing, a first edition certainly is the edition nearest the heart of an author, the edition upon which his hopes were laid and his ambitions builded; and particularly is this true when the book in question happens to be an author's first publication. Imagine with what flutterings of the auctorial heart, with what ecstatic apprehension, he handled his own copy of the book that day it came to him from the publisher! . . . Here is the original creation, just as it came first from the presses, with all its strangenesses and wonder for its original readers, with all its uncorrected errors and inaccuracies to mark it as the curiosity it is. And, of course, with all those mystic values that accrue and attach to the thing that is rare and hard to find. That is all very sentimental, but it is also very practical, as will appear in due course.

Often a first edition is quite the best edition. Its typography may be handsomer, blacker, clearer than that of subsequent printings. Between printings many things may occur. Type is easily broken, plates become worn. On the covers, gold may give way to enamel, buckram to something with at least the appearance of bedticking. Ornaments may be removed. The too-careful author, ever restless, ever revising, may sacrifice whole chapters as originally written, without benefit to his creation. Sentences, paragraphs, entire pages may be suppressed by public opinion or the public prosecutor. Only the publisher, the author and the collector know what happens between edition and edition. And, of course, a first edition may be the only edition; but that is a painful consideration, and has little bearing upon our argument.

Yet it must not be supposed that because a volume has failed to pass out of its first printing it is unworthy the attention of the collector. Nor is it to be assumed that attractiveness of format alone will make a volume desirable; if it would, how many tons of rubbish, privately printed and otherwise, would be preserved while Mark Twain's earlier writings were finding the way to the ash barrel. And certainly the mere fact of suppression will not make a volume desirable; there must be other considerations; nor will misprints, nor false eulogy, nor errors in pagination add to its value.

In a sentence, then: the esteem of the serious collector is not won by circumstance of accident, or trickery in the manufacture of a book, but by the book's intrinsic fineness, by those values that make for permanence in literature.—VINCENT STARRETT, in "Penny Wise and Book Foolish."

Gliding Down the Stream

Gradually the village murmur subsided, and we seemed to be embarked on the placid current of our dreams, floating from past to future as silently as one awakes to fresh morning or evening thoughts. We glided noiselessly down the stream, occasionally driving a pickerel from the covert of the pads, or a bream from her nest, and the smaller bittern now and then sailed away on sluggish wings from some recess in the shore, or the larger lifted itself out of the long grass at our approach, and carried its precious legs away to deposit them in a place of safety. The tortoises also rapidly dropped into the water, as our boat ruffled the surface amid the willows, breaking the reflections of the trees. The banks had passed the height of their beauty, and some of the brighter flowers showed by their faded tints that the season was verging towards the afternoon of the year; but this somber tinge enhanced their sincerity, and in the still unabated heats they seemed like a mossy brink of some cool well.

The narrow-leaved willow lay along the surface of the water in masses of light green foliage, interspersed with the large white balls of the button-bush. The rose-colored polygonum raised its head proudly above the water on either hand, and, flowering at this season, and in these localities, in the midst of dense fields of the white species which skirted the sides of the stream, its little streak of red looked very rare and precious. The pure white blossoms of the arrow-head stood in the shallower parts, and a few cardinals on the margin still proudly surveyed themselves reflected in the water. . . .

In short, nature seemed to have adorned herself for our departure with a profusion of fringes and curls, mingled with the bright tints of flowers, reflected in the water.—From "A Week on the Concord and Merrimack Rivers," by HENRY D. THOREAU.

IT IS necessary to leave towns a long way behind you, and forsake the beaten track, in order to discover the atmosphere, the peculiar individual features of a country. You will then realize that, in spite of the growth of internationalism, there is still to be found in almost every country a genuine national core evidenced in the peasants, their dress, their dwellings, and in almost everything connected with their daily life. The further afield you wander, the more pronounced do these peculiar features become.

In a remote Norwegian countryside this weather-beaten and dilapidated old structure has faced centuries of rain, snow and frost, its ancient gray timbers unprotected by the bright red paint which enlivens almost any rural scene in neighboring Sweden. In Norway it is a case of Spartan frugality. There is no endeavor to embellish any building which is capable of functioning without it.

The old barn is part of a humble homestead, of some little *Fjeldgaard*. You could not find this type of barn anywhere along Norway's interminable coast line, but inland it is used for storing what scanty corn and hay the soil will yield. The horse is a true *Nordbagge*, a strong and enduring breed. Three or four cows and a dozen goats probably complete the livestock of this little farm. The Norwegian peasantry are ever skilled in different crafts. The owner of the old barn may well be a clever carver in wood, an able smith, or even be a "rose-painter," a rustic artist who does decorative work in colors, the rose being the favorite motif. His wife will spin or weave. Thus the modest requirements of the household will be supplied and there probably will be something left over to sell.

Pravda je přirozená

Překlad článku o Křesťanské Vědě uveřejněný anglicky na této stránce

DNES musí to býti jasné každému mysliteli, že abychom dosáhli pravdivějšího smyslu klidu a bohatství, musíme vzhlížeti k něčemu vyššímu než je hmotnost; neboť hmotné věření, vědění a bohatství samy dokázaly, že neuspokojují. Stále je zjevnější, že duchovní myšlení jediné odhaluje pravou povahu člověka, ovládaného neomylnou božskou moudrostí a Láskou.

Ježíš byl skromný, odpouštějící, útrpný, rychle pochopil situaci a věděl, co konati neb říci. O jeho uzdravování čteme, že bylo vykonáno okamžitě. Několika slovy utišil bouři. Nakrmil pět tisíc, maje k ruce velice malou zásobu potravin a pomohl učedlníkům chytiti veliké množství ryb, když před tím celou noc nadarmo pracovali. Tenkrát, jako vždy jindy, věděl jistě, že Bůh dá pro skutečnou lidskou potřebu normálním a přirozeným způsobem.

Co Ježíše učinilo schopným konati taková obdivuhodná díla? Mary Baker Eddy zodpovídá tuto otázku několika slovy v "Miscellaneous Writings" (Smíšené Spisy, str. 200). "Byla to ta úplná přirozenost Pravdy v mysli Ježíše," praví, "která učinila jeho uzdravování snadné a okamžité." Ano, pravda je přirozená, výslovující povahu Boha věčného, vždy přítomného. Znáti pravdu je věděti skutečně, že Bůh, jediná příčina neb tvůrce, učinil Svoje stvoření, v němž je zahrnut člověk, dokonalé a věčné. Nezbytným výsledkem takového vědění je důkaz, že dobrota, čistota a dokonalost jsou věčnými fakty skutečného bytí.

Křesťanská Věda zjevuje, že jediný, dokonalý Bůh a Jeho vesmír dokonalých, duchovních idejí tvoří dokonalost. Může choroba, nečistota, šeredность, neb nenávist vyplývati ze společné práce idejí Boha, které neustále zobrazují pravdivá fakta duchovní existence? Zajisté, že ne. A protože Ježíš tak jasně viděl přirozenost činnosti zákona Boha, mlhy falešných věření zmizely. V skutečnosti, ony nebyly opravdové ani přítomné. Ježíš pohlížel na vše, co bylo opakem dobra jako na ilusi neb falešné věření, bez skutečné existence. Přirozený výsledek jeho přisluhování byl, že každý zdánlivý účinek vyplývající z příčiny neexistující ztratil se jako sen.

Normální účinky porozumění a užití pravdy jsou zdraví, svoboda, štěstí, zvětšená schopnost a radostná činnost. Křesťanští Vědci dokázali, že toto jsou přirozené a trvalé vlastnosti člověka jako podobenství Boha. Jenom podle domnělé smrtelné mysli dobro přichází a odchází; v božské Mysli zdraví a radost zůstávají provždy neporušené. Bohu, božské Mysli, dobro je určitě vždy přítomné.

Poměry, které jsou opakem dobra, mohou býti překonány když počneme rozuměti Bohu a lépe Ho znáti, neboť pak můžeme s tichou důvěrou prohlásiti Jeho všechnost a upříti skutečnost neb moc všemu, co je opakem dobra. Smrtelná mysl je lhář, jak Ježíš učil a pokusila by se oklamati lidstvo, aby věřilo, že rozladěné pomery jsou poslány neb povoleny Bohem; ale logické myšlení dokazuje, že tomu tak není. Ježíš přišel konati díla Otce a dokázal, že dobrý zrak, dobré zdraví, zásoba, a nevinnost jsou přirozené důkazy Immanuela, "S námi Bůh." S Bohem vždy přítomným, můžeme zobraziti tuto všudypřítomnost a můžeme skutečně věděti, právě tak jako Ježíš, že "nemůžet Syn sám od sebe nic činiti, jediné což vidí, an Otec činí. Neboť cožkoli on činí, toť i Syn podobně činí." Jak přirozené se to zdálo býti u Ježíše, že zůstal klidným a nepohnutým před bouřlivými živly smrtelné mysli! On věděl určitě, že Pravda jediné je skutečná a má moc a že nic ho nemůže odloučiti ani koho jiného od milující ochrany Otce.

V "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" (Věda a Zdraví s Klíčem k Písmu) Mrs. Eddy píše (str. 231): "Bůh není původcem smrtelného rozladění. Proto přijímáme závěr, že rozladění má jen existenci v báji, že je to smrtelné věření, které božská Pravda a Láska zničí." Toto je nepopíratelný fakt, který nás Ukazatel cesty a také Mrs. Eddy i mnozí jedinci duchovně myslící přes celé věky dokázali čekajícímu a divícímu se světu. Smrtelná mysl nenáhle vychází ven ze sebe, jsouc poučena. Všechny hmotné báje neb iluse mohou býti zvrácené když se vytrvale držíme pravdy, že Bůh je Vše a že člověk je Jeho obraz a podobenství, duchovní, čistý a nyní dokonalý.

Porozumění pravému člověku jako zobrazující vždy přítomnou božskou Mysl, konající "jediné což vidí, an Otec činí," může přemoci každý mylný stav, tedy i hřích a nemoc. Bůh, který je dobro, nikdy nedává ani nedovoluje zlo. Zlo je nepřirozené, neboť je neznámé Bohu. Božská Mysl, prostřednictvím činnosti duchovních idejí, osvěcuje lidské vědomí, uzdravuje všechny záhubné, nezdravé, svárlivé poměry a nahražuje tyto duchovně budujícími myšlenkami a tak vynáší na světlo zdraví, pokoj a radostné spolupůsobení.

Night Adventure

Who hurries out at night is apt
To be waylaid by stars and trapped
By silver and by gold, by hills
Of earthly stars, the daffodils.
And little boys who leave their sleep
Are apt to find the starlight deep,
Are apt to see the silver fur
Of rabbits, and the things that were
As plain as day have taken on
A strangeness never known at dawn.
And birds that call are louder then,
And boughs are louder in the glen,
And willows have a darker way
Of bending than they did by day.
Perhaps a squirrel, etched between
Two spruces, that by day looked green,
Is larger now and more intent
Upon velvet bewilderment.
Perhaps the sheep that wandered far
Are now more crepuscular;
Perhaps the houses are more dark,
And thunder is in a dog's bark.
But boys who linger out of doors
And tiptoe past the dewy doors,
Remember later how they found
The starlight, powdered on the ground,
Remember how, beyond a log,
Two birds were taut with dialogue,
And how, when some great bell struck four,
They heard as never heard before
Clear and alert and very near,
The pæan of the chanticleer.

HAROLD VINAL.

Hogarth's Greatest Gift

Hogarth must have undoubtedly learned much from the Dutch. But his methods were often speedier. Perhaps his most enjoyable quality as a painter, and one which he must certainly have enjoyed himself, comes from his practice of painting his high lights with a dexterous turn of the brush in light liquid impasto. This is seen particularly in his lace. It may have been a method that he invented on his own account; but Sir Charles Holmes suggests that he learned it from his Venetian contemporary, Guardi. Certainly Guardi's painting of high lights affords a close parallel; but since Guardi was fifteen years younger than Hogarth, whatever technical qualities they had in common were more probably inspired by the brilliant handling of Venetians like Piazzetta, who was fifteen years older than Hogarth and of Tiepolo, who was only one year younger. For the same reason the English caricaturist, Thomas Patch (1700-1782), in his "Connoisseurs at Florence" (Countess of Roxburgh), a work of much humour and charm of colour, has used in his high lights a liquid impasto similar to Hogarth's.

Hogarth derived from Italy also, though certainly at second hand, another and less admirable peculiarity of style. His main method of composition was by lighting, his grouping was inspired by nature, and he made very little use of composition by line; but what linear pattern he did introduce was by little wriggling lines rather than by flowing curves, in this showing a preference for florid or baroque decoration as against the more majestic Van Dyckian manner.

In all these ways he was influenced by tradition and environment, but his greatest gift of all, his memory, was his own. This he had trained from childhood. "Be where I would," he said, "while my eyes were open I was at my sketches." He believed that "He, who could train his memory, could have as clear a knowledge of the human figure as a man who can write freely hath of the twenty-four letters of the alphabet." Any action that he saw, he retained in his mind, with or without the help of a hasty sketch. Thus in painting groups he had merely to visualize in new surroundings a pose which he had already seen, and was never in that bondage to the posed model, which has ruined the work of many a more recent painter. He did also work from a posed model at St. Martin's Lane, but this, which doubtless improved his knowledge of proportion and construction, was supplementary training.—From "English Painting," by CHARLES JOHNSON.

To Athena of the Loom

(Antipator of Sidon)

The shuttle singing with dawn's earliest swallow,
The blue kingfisher of Athena's reel,
The heavy-headed spindle lightly twirling,
Yarns swiftly twisting on the spinning wheel,
This weaving comb and basket, friend to distaff,
The bobbins that so many hours consume,
I, Telesilla, Diocles' busy daughter
Offer the Maiden, keeper of the loom.

—GERTRUDE HUNTINGTON MCGIFFERT, in "Cast in Bronze."

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GARDENS · ARCHITECTURE · HOME BUILDING

Explorers of a Different Sort

Plant Hunters Go Far to Add to Our Gardens

By F. KINGDON WARD, F. R. G. S.
I
Special to The Christian Science Monitor
London

MANY of us find romance in the exploration and archæological discoveries of adventurers like Byrd and Breasted. There is, however, another kind of exploration and discovery which, while far less known, is in its way equally romantic. Those taking part in it are the world travelers who are masters of horticulture. Deep in the mountain gorges of Tibet, high on alpine meadows, far within dense tropical jungles they may be found, discovering, observing, and securing seeds from plants and trees that later become our garden friends. We owe to one our most beautiful azaleas, to another our most precious alpines, to a third some other treasure. The collecting and acclimatizing of new plants for our gardens is, in fact, one of the world's lesser-known but ever-fresh romances. Its tale brings our homes into kinship with lands far away.

The writer of the article that follows is one of these intrepid explorers. To his activities we owe such garden treasures as the giant bog primula and that lovely newcomer, the sky-blue Tibetan poppy.

* * *

Most of us have done a little amateur plant hunting during our holidays, in Switzerland perhaps, or in some other part of Europe, or even in the British Isles. It adds enormously to the pleasures of a country walk to be able to recognize the wayside flowers, and the person who gathers and identifies even the commonest plants (he need not call them by an unpronounceable name) has an incalculable advantage over anyone who takes no interest in nature. The keen gardener likewise who carefully digs up a few plants in the Alps, and transports them to his own garden, there to tend them with care, derives much innocent pleasure from nature. He thinks far more of his wildings than he does of the most expensive plant purchased from a nurseryman.

But plant hunting further afield, and as a profession, is a different proposition. A horticultural expedition to the mountains of high Asia, for instance, is a big undertaking, and demands forethought. It is no holiday. On the contrary, it involves at least six months' hard work on the chosen ground: spring and summer, to see the plants in flower, autumn and early winter to collect seed of the plants it is proposed to introduce. And then there is the journey out and home—no mere journey by boat and train will suffice. Indeed the longest and most difficult part of the job is usually the land journey. Once the foot of the mountains has been reached the real trouble begins. Such a journey takes weeks, traveling slowly with mule transport, or worse still, with coolies through regions which even mules cannot traverse.

Two questions are often asked by those who are not in touch with the methods of plant hunters. How do you know where to go to look for plants? and how do you know what plants to collect or whether they will grow in England?

With regard to the first question, whither you go depends entirely on what sort of plants you wish to collect. We all know that orchids grow on trees in the tropics, and that alpine plants grow on mountains. If, therefore, our object is to collect greenhouse or hothouse plants, we shall naturally turn to the warmer countries in the tropical and subtropical belts; whereas if we want to collect plants which might be hardy in Britain, we must go either to temperate lands or to the great mountain ranges of the world, to the Andes, or the Himalayas or the Chinese Alps. It is no use going to the tropics.

Must Master His Subject

To know what plants to collect is, of course, the professional plant collector's business, or part of it. He can only acquire such knowledge by mastering his subject. He must have in the first place a general knowledge of the flora of the district he proposes to explore; a knowledge only to be gained by reading books, by study in the herbarium, and by actual travel. He learns in fact as he goes along, and often by his mistakes.

When he knows the sort of plants he is likely to find, his next step is to learn which of them are already in cultivation. This knowledge he acquires by visiting gardens at all seasons, botanic and private, and by constant visits to the more important flower shows, which tell him not only what plants are in cultivation but also the sort of plants which are wanted. Armed with such knowledge, he can go forth with a light heart; and having discovered a new plant, he must next decide whether it is or is not worth collecting, from a horticultural point of view. As to whether it will be hardy or not—that is to say whether it will normally grow out of doors in Britain—I may as well confess at the outset that the collector has no means of knowing. He may be able to hazard a fairly shrewd guess; but there is no doubt that he will sometimes be wrong. At the same time he will be able to formulate certain general rules, for his particular locality, which will assist him in his decision. For example, in the area I know best, which is the mountainous Burma-Tibet frontier, experience has taught me that the plant which habitually grows below 8000 feet altitude is very rarely hardy; and the same applies to plants which usually grow above 14,000 feet. The former are liable to have a subtropical strain in them, and succumb to our late frosts. The latter have an arctic strain in them, and are killed by the dampness of our winters. Plants from between 8000 and 14,000 feet, however, start with a fair chance of being hardy—somewhere in Britain.

Hardiness Important

And that remark brings us to another point. Britain has perhaps a more variable climate than any other part of the world of equal size. Expressed statistically the differences may not be great, at least over a number of years; but a better test is the hardiness, or otherwise, of exotic plants, and by that test, the climatic differences are considerable. This, of course, cuts both ways. It is the exception to introduce a new plant which will prove hardy over the greater part of the British Isles; on the other hand, it must be a very exacting alpine which will not grow somewhere in the British Isles. The only difficulty is to find where. I have had the good fortune in recent years, to introduce at least two first class herbaceous plants which will grow almost anywhere, and which, consequently, have become popular—namely, Primula Florindæ, the giant bog primula, and Meconopsis Baileyi, the sky-blue Tibetan poppy.

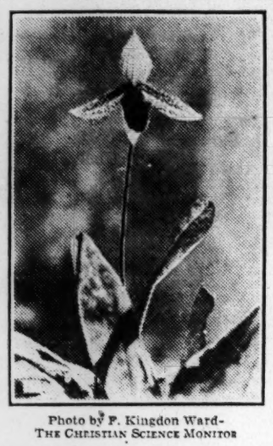

Photo by F. Kingdon Ward-
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A New Slipper Orchid Growing at 5000 Feet Altitude in the Burmese Jungle.

Finally, it may be asked, what is a first class plant? How do you know one when you see it? Well, size and color of flower is undoubtedly an important consideration in an alpine for the rock garden; hence the popularity of gentians at the moment, to say nothing of many Primulas, poppies, and other mountain flowers. For shrubs, it is often enough if they are evergreen and bear an abundance of colored berries which lend brightness to our grey winters; but good flowering shrubs such as rhododendrons are, of course, greatly in demand.

[A second article by Mr. F. Kingdon Ward will be published next Tuesday.]

By F. Kingdon Ward-THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Transport in Tibet Is by Yak and Donkey. The Mountains Behind, Scarcely Seen in the Photograph, Are Covered in Summer With Flowers, and Are a Happy Hunting Ground for the Horticultural Expedition That Is Discovering and Gathering Seeds and Plants for Eventual Introduction Into Our Home Gardens.

Pools for the Small Garden

By ALLAN W. SMITH
Written for The Christian Science Monitor

THE small garden has become an important feature of many city and suburban houses. In the city it is a place of rest and retreat where one may see flowers, plants, and sunlight on leaves, and perhaps, if one is fortunate enough to have a fountain, hear the sound of running water. And most important of all, such a garden offers an opportunity to beautify that feature which is often the least beautiful of city houses—the "back yard."

In the suburban house, on the other hand, the small garden, apart from the larger lawns and gardens, almost adds another room to the house, an outdoor living room, where one can enjoy the features of a garden—flowers and plants—and at the same time have the privacy of a room. Such a small garden can be furnished in a more liveable fashion with seats, benches, tables, sunchairs and umbrellas than would be possible in more open lawns and gardens.

In most of these small gardens, especially in some in the city which are often no larger than several paces in each direction, the element of space, or rather of lack of space is a considerable hindrance. Therefore, in laying out gardens in which this element must be considered, the important thing is to use features which have been especially designed to take up as little space as possible, but which, at the same time, give an appearance of growing flowers and plants. By using such features, it is possible for persons with no more than a tiny back yard, or with, perhaps, no more than some open corner in the rear of the house, to have a garden. A corner pool is such a feature. While it occupies little space, and, in fact, can be built in almost any corner, it enables one to grow flowers and water plants which often give the impression of their being in a much larger garden. For persons with suburban homes where lack of space is not so important an element, a corner pool still can be used to great advantage in adding to the beauty and interest of the garden.

One of the illustrations shows a corner pool which might be built in almost any garden. There are several things to be pointed out about it, most of which apply, in general, to the design of all pools. In the first place, in designing a pool, it is important to locate it definitely in the garden plan. That is, instead of being put in some place where one might come upon it by chance, it should be where it will have some logical function in the design of the garden. In the gradations of interest which are associated with the various features of a garden, the pool would probably rank as one of the most important, and should therefore be used in one of the most important places, as, for instance, at the end of an axis. But in the very small garden, like the one which we are now considering, since there would probably be no definite axis, the pool would most likely be placed wherever it would be most convenient to place it. It is important to remember, however, that wherever it is placed, its location must be accented, so that it may be seen and recognized as the center of interest.

In a large formal garden this accenting would be accomplished by putting the pool in a central place in the general scheme, but in the small garden where any such scheme is lacking, it must be accomplished in other ways. Masses of shrubbery might be built up on each side of it to give it height, and, as has been done in the sketch, it may be further accented and tied into the design by having small hedges planted along the wall on each side of it. The surrounding paths and grass borders should also be laid so that they have some relation to the pool, and tie it into the general design. In the sketch, the narrow grass border between the pool and the flagstone walk gives an interesting dark accent here.

The element of height is another thing to consider in the design of these pools. Since their general proportions are rather low, any features such as trees, shrubbery or hedges, or anything built into the wall to give them height, is welcome. On this latter point of building things into the wall, decorative tiles laid either at random or in a definite pattern would add considerably to the color and garden effect of the pool, while anything which could be built into the wall above it as a source for the stream of water for the pool, would be quite effective.

The pool in the other illustration differs in that it is semicircular in-

Both Drawings by A. W. Smith for
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Corner Pool Easily Made for the Small Garden.

stead of only a quarter round. It can be built in the center of a wall instead of in a corner of two walls. Although it has a small built-in feature in the back against the wall, this may be omitted if a simpler construction is desired. The artistic success of this pool will depend largely upon the use one makes of shrubbery to give it proper height and to accent its place in the general garden design. If it should be used between two tall poplar trees as it has been in the illustration, it will be quite effective and make an interesting feature for the small garden, or as an accent for the end of an axis in a larger one.

Construction

The construction of these pools is not difficult. The first thing to do is to decide on its general outlines.

To excavate the pit, dig to a depth of about 2½ feet and somewhat larger than the outside dimensions of the wall in order that there may be room here to set the outer molds for the concrete. Across the entire bottom of this pit, after it has been leveled off, about six inches or more of clean, hard cinders should be laid down to form a foundation for the concrete. Next build molds in the shape of the desired outlines of the outer walls, so that the concrete can be poured between them. These molds may be built as simply as possible and no more carefully than is necessary to insure their holding the concrete while it is setting.

When the molds are ready, the concrete for the bottom of the pool should be put in upon the cinders and smoothed off. The molds for the walls are then put in on top of it, the concrete poured and the walls cast at the same time. Since the limited space of an article makes it almost impossible to explain everything which should be explained about the construction of these pools it might be wise to consult a handbook on the subject. Such a handbook which has been found quite useful and which is probably available in most libraries is one called "Garden Pools" by Ramsey and Lawrence, published by Macmillan. In some larger pools it is important that the concrete have some steel reinforcing in it to give it added

Drawn by A. W. Smith for
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
Design for a Semicircular Pool Against a Garden Wall.

strength, but for an explanation of the type of reinforcing to be used and for its proper disposition in the concrete, a handbook like that mentioned above had better be consulted.

In digging the pit for the pool, one must be careful not to undermine or damage the foundations of the adjacent wall. Also, further to protect these foundations, the wall of the pool itself should be carried around its back against the wall of the garden, so that this concrete wall and not the foundations of the garden wall inclose the water.

There are several other features involved in the construction of these pools which had also better be consulted in a handbook rather than explained here. These include such matters as proper drainage in winter when the pool is not in use, and overflow in summer when it is in use; also the questions of sources of water supply, waterproofing, when it is necessary, and finally, the construction of boxes to hold earth in the pool if it is desired to grow lilies or other aquatic plants in it.

Another important thing to consider about pools is the character you wish them to have. There are several ways of accenting this character; first, by the planting around it—whether it is formal or informal; whether there are clipped hedges about it, or whether the plants are growing as they naturally would in the forest. The second way to accent the character of the pool is by the construction of the coping about its edge. Since the walls of the pool are to be of concrete, the most logical construction for the coping would be simply to carry them several inches above the level of the surrounding earth and then finish them off, and this is the form of construction used in the quarter-circle pool illustrated. By varying the appearance of this coping, however, the character of the pool may be changed to make it more properly fit the character of the garden. In the semicircular pool a coping of rough dressed field stones has been laid in cement on top of the concrete wall, which, in this case has been carried up only as high as the surface of the ground. A more sylvan or mossy effect, if desired, might be obtained by using bricks for the coping instead of stone, or a more colorful effect might be obtained for a pool in a garden of the Spanish or California type by using tile.

Informal Pools

Finally there are pools of an informal character in which all the structural features used in their building have been concealed so that the pool appears to be a natural one, with ferns and plants growing about it and with rocks on its banks as they would be in a forest. In the construction of pools of this type, the sidewalls are not carried up quite as high as the surrounding earth, and sods of grass, plants, and bits of moss are worked down from the earth onto the top of the wall to conceal it, and make it seem a natural part of its surroundings. Rocks also should be used, here and there, about its erges, and the plants surrounding it should be put in to look quite as irregular as they naturally would. Pools of this type need not be constructed with entire regularity or symmetry, for their walls may be curved in or out, or extended to make them fit the requirements of their site. Such pools should of course be in an informal setting.

'My Garden Hobby'

Akron, Ohio

Dear Hobby Friends:

I have been on the receiving end for some time in reading this enjoyable column in our Monitor, and thought perhaps there was something I might give or share in return for the joyous and practical experiences contributed to this part of the Monitor by those who love a garden.

To begin with, my garden is nearly 17 years old and growing more beautiful with each succeeding spring and summer. It is an ordinary city lot, 50 by 132, with a six-room house, drive and sidewalk in the middle, so to speak. The other member of the family says it has one great fault, "there is no room to swing a golf club" in it, but a friend told him recently "that was what golf courses are for," so we hear no more criticism about that.

It has been necessary for us to study flowers to have a successful garden because our lot has a number of large trees and the sun does not come into it until about noon. So we have learned those flowers which love the shade and those which prefer and must have the sun, and the result has been an unusual garden and one which has drawn many garden lovers to see it.

Just outside the kitchen door, on each side of the walk is a tree—a maple and cherry. Just faint glimmers of sunshine ever reach here, so we have on each side of the walk a four foot border, each side edged with large clumps of Funkia or Day lily. The foliage is lovely and these lilies are just now coming into bud and in a few weeks will scent the garden with their pure white blooms. In the center of this shaded border we have various shades of long-spurred columbine, and at this time the lobelia or bright red cardinal flower is especially beautiful. Farther along in this border where it is partially shaded we have the bleeding heart, which loves this location, mint and balsam, and other shade-loving plants.

The entire extreme left end of the garden is devoted to what we called the "wild garden." In the center of the square space is a grass plot with bird bath. In the immediate foreground we have a circle of ferns and practically every native wild flower blooms here in its season. Among them are the false and true Solomon's seal, trout lilies, red and white trilliums, May flowers, blood root, wild phlox, hepaticas, white, yellow and blue violets, and this spring we discovered Dutchmen's breeches a few miles from our home and are looking forward to seeing it come in our garden next spring. In the background of this garden we have red and whitet dogwoods, sassafrass trees and any of the native trees found in the woods near home. This garden includes 10 or 12 species of wild ferns, all of which thrive and multiply each season. The Bocconia or Plume Poppy is especially fine for the shaded edge of the wild garden. This spot makes us many friends among the birds. We have three or four fine species of rhododendrons and mountain laurel here. They love this spot and we have planted them in the soil they like—an acid soil—and have supplied them well with hardwood sawdust for mulch.

Now we are going to leave the wild garden for the sun is getting high and is shining down on a little lily pool, where a red water lily is smiling right back. This is the first time the sun has been able to get into the garden and it is 12 o'clock. It is not necessary to dwell on the joy which a pool gives everybody, for anyone who has a pool, regardless of size, knows what fun this is. We have a few turtles, frogs and fish and the children of the neighborhood enjoy feeding the turtles. The sun has now reached the right border beyond the cherry tree where it will shine on the phlox until sundown. Here we have a truly beautiful garden. The White Phlox (Miss Jenkins) and the various shades of purple and red and pink make a beautiful sight and seem to thrive with a half day's sun much better than in full sun.

And what have we here on the right side of the garden? A large bed of red and yellow Cannas, the President and Queen Helen. These cannas are so happy they reach seven feet in height each year. Here also we have a bed of monthly blooming roses, and a bed of zinnias, conceded by all who see them to be the most beautiful of all. The seed came from an advertiser in the Monitor in California and these far exceed any grown around here. We have eight colors. And here is a little rock garden built around an old tree stump. Last but not least, here is a trellis between us and our neighbor near the edge of the line covered with climbing roses, Dr. Van Fleet, American Pillar, Paul's Scarlet Climber, Dorothy Perkins and Crimson Rambler. These we have planted so they will bloom for our neighbor as well as ourselves, leaving space enough to take proper care of them.

I hope I have been able to bring you into our garden and there is just one more thing I should like to share which was given me last winter. We had been invited to a friend's, a true garden lover, one cold winter evening, and in the course of the evening she brought out for our pleasure some camera pictures she had taken of her Regal lilies and phlox the summer before. The idea was such a splendid one that, this last summer I took a picture of each part of the garden with its message, and already have some happy reminders. Maybe some of you will think it is a good idea, and so I pass it along, with gratitude for all the pleasure this column has brought to me. (Mrs.) B. L. C.

[Thank you for letting us see the snapshots, Mrs. C. They capture the beauty of high summer and we would share them with readers of the column but they will not make clear newspaper cuts.—Editor.]

* * *

Chicago

Dear Friends:

I am so grateful for my successful experiment with old wire coat hangers in my garden. I use them in many ways, for props of weak-stemmed plants and little fences to separate crowded flowers and guide them upward, but best of all, I like them for training petunias.

I straighten the hook end of the hanger which I use to stick in the ground. The other part of the wire I either pull out long for props, or fan shape with a slight curve for braces.

For petunias I use two fan-shaped hangers. I stick one on each side of the plant. Sometimes the plant develops into a beautiful blooming bush. When it is necessary I use a little string to tie the hangers together. This way I have been able to have a bush of petunias between my rose bushes. (Mrs.) I. H.

In early autumn the indoor garden is never quite complete without its sprays of ivy. This year the newer hanging ivy balls are patterned after a bunch of grapes in tinted glass, reminding one of the old-fashioned bunch of gold grapes that many years ago decorated our Christmas trees. There will be a hint of Victorian days in our winter bouquets this fall for bull rushes—the old-fashioned cat-o'-nine tails—are to the fore again. Their warm brown tones combine well with the popular orange-colored balloons and moon pennies.

The Architectural Bookshelf

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

At intervals there come to the editor's desk architectural books of distinction which we should like to mention. Most of these are of special interest to architects, but any one of them would be welcome to the layman who has a hobby of architecture or perhaps owns a house built along lines of the particular style treated.

"A History of the English House," by Nathaniel Lloyd, published by the Architectural Press, London, and in the United States by William Helburn, Inc., 15 East Fifty-fifth Street, New York ($20) is a de luxe production for anyone interested in the development of English domestic architecture along manorial lines. It is filled with beautiful photographs of houses and details of houses, and takes up the study beginning with the huts of Saxon times rather than, as has been usual, with those of the time of the Conquest. The many photographs alone render it a distinguished collection of data. The text also is, ever, a historical contribution of genuine interest to both the architect and the layman.

"Dutchess County Doorways," by Helen Wilkinson Reynolds, published by William Farquhar Payson, Inc., 598 Madison Ave., New York, $22.50, is also of highly specialized interest. Here we have a nice balance between text and photographs, the former describing particular houses in a readable way, enlivened by quotations from old manuscripts and papers; the latter showing details of many sorts—doorways, fireplaces, windows, paneling, etc. The book is of interest to the antiquarian for its abundant historical data, and to the architect for its excellent photographs of details of the period 1730-1830, in a locality singularly rich in pure architectural period examples.

"Southern Architecture Illustrated," published by Harman Publishing Company, Atlanta, Georgia, $5, contains more than 250 illustrations and plans of outstanding country and suburban homes in the American South as selected by a committee of prominent architects, members of the American Institute of Architects. The book contains a foreword by Lewis E. Crook, Jr., A. I. A., Atlanta, and an introduction by Dwight James Baum, A. I. A., New York. Beyond that, the reading matter is confined to titles under the pictures and plans. We confess to a genuine delight as well as amazement, that so many beautiful homes in the real old southern tradition are being built. The beauty and hospitality of the South fairly breathe through the spaciousness and grace of these interesting and lovely homes. To architects the book is bound to be helpful; but to the layman it is like a trip through the residential and country regions of those states dear to the heart of all Americans who value the southern heritage. Maryland, Georgia, Louisiana, South Carolina—it is good to know that in these and other of the southern states modern homes are being built that carry on the distinctive style of architecture early developed as an expression of the timbre and quality of the southern people. M. J. T.

IF EVERYONE SAID:
"My Vote Won't Make Any Difference," the Government Could Hang Out a
"TO RENT" Sign

But YOU know that if our country is to have a government "of and for the people" every vote is needed. In order that good citizens may understand how to make their votes more effective

The Christian Science Monitor

is publishing a series of 18 articles beginning October 10, entitled

"WE GO TO VOTE"

The series will give them briefly and simply a background for election day that will send them forth to the polls confident of voting intelligently and wisely. The articles, dramatized and illustrated to make them graphic, will clear up such matters as registration, primaries, taxes that touch the individual, and the structure of the national, state and city government. Most important will be the practical information on the parties, issues and candidates of the 1932 campaign.

The first 14 articles of the series will be written by Roland Hall Sharp, a staff writer of the Monitor specializing in American Politics. The last four articles, under the title "Behind Political Footlights" will be written by Willis J. Abbot, member of The Christian Science Monitor Editorial Board, and an internationally known writer on political questions.

The coupon and 50 cents will bring you this A. B. C. of American politics.

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Extending Radiocasting Ranges

* * *

Need for More Station Space Important Problem for Madrid to Solve

* * *

By ROBERT S. KRUSE

WITH the failure of the Federal Radio Commission to accomplish any marked reduction of the number of broadcasting stations in the United States the broadcasting industry has lately turned to other ways of relief. If one can't have fewer stations, perhaps one can find more broadcasting channels. Obviously this must be done by taking them away from someone else, for every single kilocycle is claimed by someone.

In Europe the solution has been simple, for the governments either operate all radio stations (including broadcasting stations) or else control them very rigidly. Therefore they can and have suffled them about as convenience indicated, and with a few exceptions emerged with the two broadcasting bands shown in black in the "Europe" column of the accompanying chart.

The reason for the gap between the two broadcasting bands is simple; that territory is occupied by the ships and remains theirs for a number of reasons, first of which is the fact that the international 500-kilocycle (600-meter) distress signal or "SOS" wave cannot decently be moved without an international congress, and even then it would take many months to get action since there are so many ships which cannot afford new equipment or will be long out of port before even a readjustment is possible.

Thus the 500-kilocycle "SOS" wave forms a barrier above which the broadcast band cannot for the present extend. Europe accordingly hurdled the ship waves and put the rest of broadcasting above it. Practically all European broadcasting receivers work on two bands. American firms have maintained that such sets cannot be designed satisfactorily. This is nonsense; some of the best of Europe's present crop compare well with American sets. Incidentally, they were largely designed by an engineer from an American firm.

* * *

In the United States the same simple method paradoxically presents the greatest difficulties. Above the ship waves we have government and commercial stations which are not owned or operated by the same interests as the broadcasting stations and will fight bitterly for eviction. They maintain, with some show of justice, that it is of no use to the United States to broadcast the same chain programs on still more channels, and that broadcasting should first set its own house in order.

Broadcasting retorts that with a Federal Radio Commission driven about like an erratic weathervane by conflicting legislation and political interests they can do no better, and that in any case their channels are at least as well utilized as those of commercial code stations which spend their lives in sending thousands and thousands of the letters ABC ABC ABC ABC ABC, or even V V V V V V V V V V. The governmental stations meanwhile propose to concede nothing to anyone—and a deadlock exists which can be solved only by outside force.

An international radio conference is now in session at Madrid. There is faint hope that this conference will supply the needed outside force. Europe holds, and always has held, that communication by wire or by radio is a natural government monopoly, and that America is either sentimental or weak in allowing her citizens to control radio stations. In particular, Europe has always been highly impatient with the radio amateur station which admittedly is for the benefit of one individual, and whose purpose is at the best to educate that individual or to serve as a unit as a navy or army radio reserve.

* * *

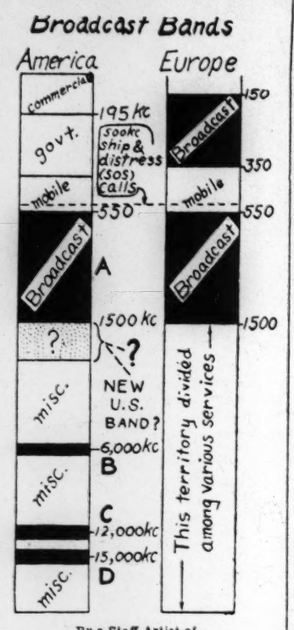
With these fundamental differences in views Madrid will probably do nothing for the United States broadcasting station problem. Why should it? The problem is largely due to our own mishandling, to our creation of a radio commission which, by its manner of organization, is compelled to toady to every interest in radio and law, until it is universally condemned for lack of any policy whatever.

With the longwave, or upper, channels so blocked, there has been a general tendency to turn to short waves as a relief, without any full appreciation of the extreme shortcomings of these waves. The channels marked B, C, and D in the American diagram are in fairly regular use, but are of small advantage to a broadcasting system that lives on advertising. In a word—the shortcoming of these channels is that while they are well heard at a distance they are practically worthless at short distance—they jump over the near-by cities and states. Thus stations in New York and New Jersey which are located in the B channel mostly leap over Hartford, while a Springfield, (Mass.) station in the D channel is not heard there at all. These stations all get into Cape Town, South Africa—but that sells no toothpaste.

The station managers have accordingly collected foreign postage stamps and not much else from their shortwave transmitters and many of them have quietly been taken off the air. The addition of shortwave sections to the 1933 receiver will probably reverse this tendency and cause long-distance advertising to appear.

* * *

Thus gradually irterest has been converged on the region just below the present broadcasting band—the territory shown dotted. This region is now cut up into little strips given



By a Staff Artist of THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

over to a considerable variety of work, including some police radio, some amateur radio and a variety of things having to do with broadcasting. It is not especially desirable broadcasting territory. Research at Ohio University has shown that even for local coverage it is far less effective than channels in the WEAF region.

However, the semi-clear channel down there is better than a channel with 30 other stations in the present band, and surely the attempt will be made to extend the band down. There will be opposition, of course. Police radio systems such as that of Chicago will argue that it is very costly to remove their systems to new channels—but the commission never has seemed to display any sympathy for police radio.

The amateur will fight such a move through the American Radio Relay League, not so much because of the actual value of the territory as on account of his fear that a precedent may be set which will imperil more of his teritrtory, every bit of which is eyed covertly by other interests. The outcome can be predicted only to the extent that there will surely be more broadcast channels somewhere, and that our household receivers will be modified to include them. No receiver will be made obsolete thereby, for adapters are always possible and will be provided by the manufacturer to those who wish them. Meanwhile the present channels will continue in business at the same stand.

Woman Dry Warns Against Wet Talk

(Continued from Page 1)

sends blatherskites to high office.' You see the thing the moneyed interests pay for in elections is party control. The complaint made to me is that party control is slipping westward. Eliminate prohibition and the good old days will return when eastern conservatives will dominate the United States Senate.

"How often do we hear big business men say, 'Prohibition sends wrong men to Congress'? By 'wrong men' they mean drys. Democrats and insurgents not quickly responsive to oil, gas, electricity and other big eastern combines.

"The fact is the drys became a party within a party. They thus interfered with party control. So the fiat went forth to get the dry issue 'out of politics.' Never have informed wet politicians given me any reason but the above. The dry issue took political control from Wall Street and gave it to Main Street. It also gave power to eastern Democrats and sent them to Congress.

"If Main Street—West, women and drys—that won the 1928 election should ever come to see that prohibition is a political asset to South and West (which it is) they would coalesce to save it. If the Democrats should ever see that when their leaders declare that prohibition is doomed they are really strengthening the money interests of the East, then the Democrats would go slow about repeal, especially in the South and West.

"But the press is so reluctant to print these truths and they take such political sense to see through, that they may not be realized until it is too late. Main Street is fooled. Unfool Main Street and prohibition is saved."

Registered at the Christian Science Publishing House

Among the visitors from various parts of the world who registered at the Christian Science Publishing House yesterday were the following:

Elizabeth J. Griffin, White Plains, N. Y.
Josephine C. Griffin, White Plains, N. Y.
Sylvia A. Todd, Englewood, N. J.
Margretta Todd Hall, Englewood, N. J.
John R. Hall, Englewood, N. J.
Rose Smoke, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Aletia J. Hayes, Buffalo, N. Y.
Mrs. C. Roller, Beverly Hills, Calif.
Mrs. Louise Noeske, Buffalo, N. Y.
Miss Kate S. Russell, Kearsarge, N. H.
Mrs. Rose E. Thormann, Chicago, Ill.
Mrs. Ella M. Philbrook, N. Conway, N. H.
Miss Susan Philbrook, Auburndale, Mass.
Mrs. Matilda Francis, Buffalo, N. Y.
Frederic W. Bailey, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Mary M. Bailey, Worcester, Mass.
Mrs. Arthur W. Norcross, Worcester, Mass.
Margaret S. Echlin, New York, N. Y.
Mrs. E. V. Stoute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
E. V. Stoute, Brooklyn, N. Y.
Mrs. Eve T. Sanford, Philadelphia, Penna.
Mrs. Lilla M. Day, Grand Junction, Colo.
George H. Day, Grand Junction, Colo.
Mrs. George E. Turner, Springfield, Mass.
George E. Turner, Springfield, Mass.
Dr. Frank N. Feader, Toronto, Ont., Can.
Mrs. Grace Fairchild Fox, Van Nuys, Calif.
Mrs. Helen L. Hodgson, Los Angeles, Calif.
Charles G. Peker, Queens Village, N. Y.
Grace V. Peker, Queens Village, N. Y.
Ethel Grace Peker, Queens Village, N. Y.
Anna J. Titus, Wollaston, Mass.
Alice A. Pifield, Wollaston, Mass.
Ethel H. Carpenter, Lowell, Mass.
Mrs. Bertha E. Chapman, Chicago, Ill.

Los Angeles Newspaper Holds Out for Drys

By a Staff Correspondent

LOS ANGELES—Maintaining a consistent attitude in favor of prohibition is believed to have earned dividends for the Los Angeles Times. But even if the dry policy had been at the expense of patronage, the policy would have been continued without change, its editors declare.

From its inception national prohibition has been supported by this newspaper upon the ground that moral questions cannot be regarded from the standpoint of business expediency. It was held editorially that no form of liquor control other than prohibition is a satisfactory solution to the problems associated with the traffic in drink.

In the 12 years that prohibition has been in effect, the circulation of the Times has a little more than doubled.

"Speaking generally, it has been our experience that a newspaper is never the loser for taking a strong and uncompromising stand for what it believes to be right and in the public interest, notwithstanding that many of its readers may disagree with that stand." Mr. Ralph W. Trueblood, managing editor, said in an interview.

Speaking further of his paper's firm stand upon the liquor question, Mr. Trueblood declared that: "It has always seemed to us that truckling to immediate expediency, adopting a timid and indeterminate position on important questions, in an effort to please everybody and offend no one constitutes a failure to fulfill one of a newspaper's most important functions and, as such, must ultimately rebound to the newspaper's disadvantage, not only in prestige and influence but in its value as a news and advertising medium."

British Doctor Tells How Liquor Affects Motorists

Special from Monitor Bureau

LONDON—The now established fact that intoxicating liquor, even in small quantity, causes automobile drivers to take undue risk is carried beyond this point by Dr. Caleb Williams Saleeby, lately resident physician, Royal Infirmary, Edinburgh.

Writing in the London Times of Sept. 23, about alcohol, Dr. Saleeby says "The drug also has another dangerous action. It retards the speed and impairs the accuracy of response to sensory stimuli from the eye and ear. The rate of retardation is measurable in the laboratory: on the road it means that, for instance, the car is pulled up so many yards later than it should have been, and the accident occurs."

Dry Era Transforms City of Birmingham, Ala.

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

BIRMINGHAM, Ala.—Birmingham had about 200 liquor establishments in the days before prohibition and the main street was described as a virtual saloon thoroughfare. Most of the saloons housed upstairs gambling dens. Even the chief of police owned the Jockey Club Saloon in the early 90's in the space now occupied by the First National Bank Building.

The character of the population in the preprohibition period contributed in a way to the number of saloons. With a population of 38,000 in 1900, Birmingham had some of the aspects of a frontier town and some of an overgrown mining village. It had a heavy population of a class which at that time drank heavily. All the liquor establishments were located downtown and it is estimated there was at least one for each 200 inhabitants.

Pay day at the mines and plants in those days came only once a month, on the first. The first stop of the drinkers after getting off from work was the corner saloon—always prepared for its biggest day's business during the month. Some of the men took only a few drinks and went on home; others went up stairs to the gambling places to try their luck with their month's wages and often as not professional gamblers raked in the money, leaving the workers to go home with nothing.

School children from the south side attending high school had to pass by 10 to 15 saloons unless they took a side street. The saloons were not supposed to serve minors, but some of them passed out drinks and sandwiches to boys from a side door. The saloons were not supposed to operate on Sunday, but could always be entered by the side door.

Saloons were first outlawed by a state law in Alabama in 1907. Owing to the crowding of the old city jail, Mr. George Ward, Birmingham's progressive Mayor, had just erected a new and modern prison on the south side. It was a well-known fact that prohibition emptied the new jail, and made it of no more use as a city bastile. It was turned into quarters for a juvenile court and used for that purpose until four years ago, when the old jail was demolished and the new building converted into a city prison. Where two jails were once crowded, one now provides about twice the facilities usually needed.

World Court Month by Month

* * *

France Quickly Obeys Tribunal's Finding; Next Case Involves Women's Night Work

* * *

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

THE HAGUE—By all those who believe in the triumph of international justice here and now it has been noted with great satisfaction that France recently officially declared to the Government of Switzerland, that it will give prompt execution to the decision of the World Court in regard to the so-called free zones of Upper Savoy and the district of Gex.

It is certainly gratifying to realize, that in the lapse of only some 10 years the ideal of arbitration and international justice has won such a firm foundation in the hearts of the peoples and at the same time, that the World Court has found such a wide appreciation and has established for itself a reputation which cannot be touched by even the faintest doubts.

Something certainly has changed in the attitude of nations when it is possible this day that such a powerful nation as France openly owns up its fault, and obediently promises to its small opponent, little Switzerland, to restore the situation as it existed before 1923, and to place the customs barrier in the so-called free zones again at the point where it had been put up in 1815. All this in strict obedience to the Court's decision.

* * *

The next session of the Court will deal, first of all, with the case relating to the interpretation of the Convention of 1919, concerning the employment of women at night, a question on which the Council of the League of Nations at the instance of the International Labor Organization has asked the Court for an advisory opinion. Count Julius von Zech-Burkersroda, German Minister at The Hague, has been appointed by the German Goverment as its agent before the Court in this case. The hearings in this case start Oct. 14.

The night work convention forbids the employment of women manual workers between certain hours in a number of important industries. The case now before the Court concerns the employment of women in managerial or supervising positions in the various undertakings covered by the Convention. It was sent to the Council by the I. L. O. last May at the instance of Great Britain. The point first arose in connection with the employment of women engineers in charge of some local power stations in England which the British Government wanted to sanction but considers it is forbidden to do so under the terms of the Convention.

The appointment of a German agent is due to the fact that a similar question is pending from Germany on the subject of salaried employees and so forth. Are women clerks, for example, to be included under the head of woman manual worker for whom night work is forbidden? The answer to the British query obviously has an important bearing on this point.

* * *

Some time ago the Greek Government and the "Société Commerciale de Belgique" applied to the President of the Court requesting him to be good enough to appoint an expert to determine, in conjunction with the representatives of the Société Commerciale de Belgique and the Greek Government, the price of an order for permanent way material placed with the Société by the Greek Ministry of Communications in October, 1931. The President of the Court, complying with this request, has appointed Maj. H. de Heidenstam to undertake this mission. Major Heidenstam was long chief engineer of the port of Shanghai and at present is a member of the Advisory and Technical Committee of Communications and Transit of the League of Nations.

* * *

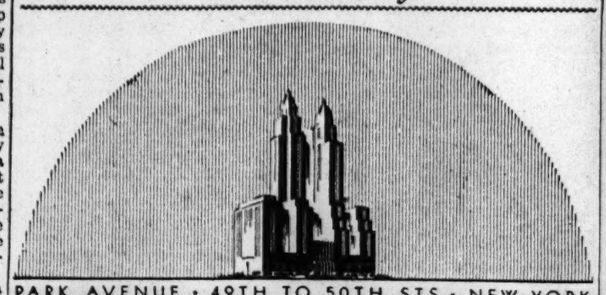
As soon as the Court has delivered its advisory opinion in the night work case, it will start hearings in the Eastern Greenland case, between Norway and Denmark, which was submitted to the Court in the middle of 1931. Oral pleadings are expected to begin toward the middle of November.

* * *

The World Court in September was again represented as usual at the Assembly of the League of Nations by its registrar, Mr. A. Hammarskjold. The expectation was that he would bring "home" some more "work" for the Court, making the agenda swell still mo—

HOTELS AND RESORTS

New York City



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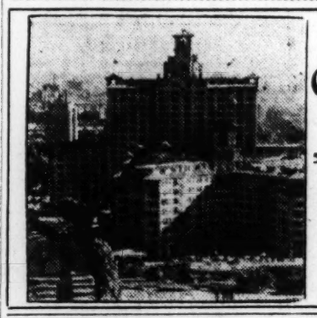

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LIVELY SPURT GIVES MARKET BUOYANT TONE

Pre-Holiday Covering Is Factor—Tone at Close Strong

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Stocks rebounded rather smartly today, after yesterday's sharp sell-off.

Advances ranged from 1 to 5 points in many prominent issues, and the late tone was strong. The turnover, however, was only 1,800,000 shares.

The list slipped back momentarily at midday, but highest prices of the day were registered in the late dealings.

Issues up 3 to 5 included American Telephone, American Can, North American, Union Pacific, Southern Pacific and Santa Fe.

Short Covering

Brokerage quarters were in a somewhat confused state of mind over the market. The advance was felt to reflect short covering to a substantial degree, but some fresh buying was reported, both from domestic and foreign sources. Foreign business was not large, but buying orders were felt generally to be exceeding selling orders. The dollar was again firm in the foreign exchange market.

Corporate news included the announcement that Nash Motor had ordered the regular quarterly dividend of 25 cents, although for its quarterly period ended Aug. 31, earnings amounted to only 6 cents a share.

Reports from the automobile centers indicated that extreme quiet was still prevailing, and it was felt that substantial revival would not be seen until active production of new models gets under way late in the year. General Motors dividend action, due in a few weeks, was the subject of considerable conjecture in Wall Street.

Bond Market Firm

After an unsettled and irregular start, the bond market developed a firmer tone today and made some progress toward regaining a part of the previous day's losses.

The rather sharp decline in many of the low priced secondary issues over the last few days finally stimulated fair buying, and the result was a brisk recovery in many such rail and industrial descriptions. In the rail group, Baltimore & Ohio 4½s of 1933 showed notable rallying power, rising about 3 points at one time. An even larger gain was registered in Illinois Central 4¾s, while advances ranging from a fraction to a point or more were recorded in some of the obligations of the Missouri Pacific, Chicago & North Western, Milwaukee, Santa Fe and Nickel Plate.

The industrial division was somewhat mixed but its action was better in consequence of improved support in many issues which have recently shown a pronounced sagging tendency. Bonds with convertible privileges picked up on the rising stock market. After early heaviness the bonds of the International Telephone & Telegraph Company rallied sharply under the lead of the convertible 4½s, which climbed more than 2 points. A fairly wide range of public utility issues was in demand, and special firmness marked the loans of American Telephone & Telegraph and Columbia Gas & Electric.

NEW YORK STOCK MARKET

Closing Prices

1932 High	1932 Low	Div. in $		Sales	High	Low	Last Oct. 11	Last Oct. 10
11⅝	5⅞		Adams Express	1600	8⅝	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛
30⅞	12	2	Adams Millis	100	15½	15½	15½	14½
14	9¼		Addressograph	500	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛
16½	4¼	1.60	Affiliated Prod	400	8⅝	8½	8⅝	8½
63½	30⅛	3	Air Reduction	2100	54¼	51⅝	54¼	51
3½	⅛		Airway Elec App	100	5	2	2	2⅛
16⅝	7¾	.50	Alaska-Juneau	1300	11¼	10½	11	10¾
4	2		Albany PW Pap	100	2½	2½	2½	
3⅝	⅜		Alleghany Corp	2500	1½	1¼	1½	1¼
8¼	⅜		Allegh pf ww xxx	1200	3	3⅜	3	2¾
7¾	⅜		Alleghany pf xw	300	3	3	3	2⅞
15	5¼		Alleghany Steel	30	8½	8½	8¼	9
88¼	42½	6i	*Allied Chem	7500	72⅜	69¼	71½	70½
18⅝	4		Allis Chalmers	400	8⅞	7⅞	8⅝	7⅞
10	4½		Alpha Port Cem	200	8¾	8¼	8¼	9
22¾	12	2	Amerada	400	21½	20¾	21½	
13½	3½		Am Ag Ch Del	500	8	7½	8	8¼
22½	8		Am Bank Note	400	13	12½	13	13
9¾	1		Am Beet Sug pf	20	4	4	4	
17⅞	6½	.80	Am Brake S&F	100	11	11	11	11
90	40	7	Am Brake S&F pf	20	70½	70½	70½	70½
73⅛	29¾	4	Am Can	8100	49¾	47⅝	49	48⅝
17	3½		Am Car & Fdry	1200	9⅜	8⅜	9⅜	8
37¾	18	3i	Am Chicle	400	34	32¾	34	32¾
8¼	2		Am Colortype	100	6½	6½	6½	
26¾	11		Am Com Alcohol	2100	19¾	17½	19¾	17½
15	2		Am & For Pow	3400	7⅜	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛
38⅛	1		Am & For Pow 7	1200	12⅞	11¾	12⅞	12¾
21¼	2¾		Am & For Pw 2pf	400	8	7	8	7
6½	3	1	Am Hawaiian	100	4¼	4¼	4¼	4½
6⅞	1		Am Hide & L	200	3⅛	3½	3½	3½
27	4⅞		Am Hide & Lpf	400	12	11½	12	
21⅜	7⅜	2	Am Ice	700	7	6¾	6¾	7¼
12	2½		Am International	2100	6¾	6⅜	6¾	6
15¼	3⅝		Am Locomotive	400	8⅜	8	8	8
1¾	1		Am Mach & M ct	100	1¼	1¼	1¼	
9¼	1½		Am Metal	100	5	5	5	4⅞
33	13	1½	Am News	10	24	24	24	24
17¼	3		Am Powers & Lt	4200	9¼	8	8¾	7½
58	15¼	6	Am P&L 6% pf	100	28	28	28	29
49¾	10	5	Am P&L pf A	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22⅜
12¼	3½		Am Radiator	3000	7¼	6⅜	7	6¼
15⅛	3		Am Rolling Mill	2400	11½	9¾	11⅛	9⅜
29¼	13½	3	Am Safety Razor	100	18½	18½	18½	18
27¼	5⅜		Am Smelt & Ref	3200	14⅜	12¾	14	11¾
55	15		Am Smelt&R 2pf	100	31½	31½	31½	31¼
15½	3		Am Steel Fdries	1100	7⅞	6½	7⅞	6½
36⅜	20	2½	Am Stores	100	31	31	31	32½
137⅜	70¼	9	Am Tel & Tel	11100	104¼	100½	103	100
70	10½		Am Type F pf	400	20	18	19⅜	17
30½	11	2	Am Wat W&E	1400	22⅜	19¾	22⅜	20
31	11	2	Am WW&E ct	400	19¼	19¼	19¼	18
10	1⅜		Am Woolen	1100	5½	4¾	5⅜	5½
39⅞	15¼		Am Woolen pf	400	27½	26½	27½	25¾
6⅞	1¼		Am Zinc Lead&S	100	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛	3⅛
19⅜	3		Anaconda Cop	3400	9½	8⅝	9½	8
14⅞	3		Anaconda Wire	700	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
17½	5¼	1.20	Anchor Cap	400	9½	8¾	9½	8¾
2¾	⅜		Armour Ill A	700	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜
2	⅜		Armour Ill B	600	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
15⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	7	7	7	6¾
15⅜	3½		Armour Ill pf	100	7	7	7	6¾
3⅝	1		Arnold Constable	100	2½	2½	2½	
5¾	2½		Artloom Corp	20	3½	3½	3½	
3	⅜		Asso Apparel Ind	200	2	2	2	2
11	3		Asso Dry Goods	400	6½	6¼	6½	6¼
94	17⅞		Atchison T&SF	6400	40⅞	37½	39¼	36
86	35	5	Atchison pf	100	62	62	62	
46	9¾		Atl Coast Line	400	20¾	19¾	20¼	18¼
25½	8⅜	1	Atl Refining	3100	15¼	13¾	15⅛	13½
37	1		Atlas Tack	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
151¾	21¾	4i	Auburn Auto	7100	41	39	39¾	37¼
7½	1½		Aviation Corp Del	2200	7⅛	6	6⅝	6¼
17¾	1	1	Austin Nichols A	20	17½	17½	17½	

—B—

12	2		Baldwin Loco	700	6⅛	5½	6	5⅛
35	8		Baldwin Loco pf	30	16⅞	15⅛	16⅞	15
21⅜	3¾		Balt & Ohio	2100	12½	11¼	12⅜	10½
49½	6		Balt & Ohio pf	600	14	13½	14	13
3⅝	9½	2	Bangor & Aroos	100	22	22	22	18½
91	50	7	Bangor & Ar pf	10	80	80	80	
7	3¾		Barnsdall A	1100	4⅛	3¾	4⅛	4
43½	16⅛		Beatrice Cream	1400	14	13¼	13¾	14
8⅞	2⅜		Belding Hem	500	5⅛	5⅛	5⅛	5¼
10⅝	4½		Bendix Aviation	2300	10½	8⅞	10	8¾
24⅞	5¾		Best & Co	400	13⅜	11½	13¾	9½
29⅜	7¼		Bethlehem Steel	3100	17⅜	16	17¼	16
74	16¼		Beth Steel pf	400	34	32	34	32¼
10	3⅝		Blaw Knox	100	6½	6½	6½	6½
22¼	4⅞		Bohn Alum & Br	700	11	11	11	9⅞
43⅞	20	2	Borden	2400	26⅞	25⅜	26½	25⅝
14⅞	3¾		Borg Warner	1100	9	8	8⅝	8
11⅜	2¾		Briggs Mfg	1300	4¾	4½	4⅝	4½
50¼	1⅛		Brooklyn Man T	1400	19	17⅜	18⅜	11½
10¼	2⅞		Brooklyn Queens	100	4¾	4¾	4⅝	
89½	46	5	Brooklyn Un Gas	100	76	76	76	74
7¼	1½		Bucyrus Erie	400	4⅛	4	4	
3¼	½		Budd Mfg	700	1¾	1¼	1½	1
14	3½		Budd Mfg pf	40	8	8	8	
4½	⅝		Budd Wheel	300	2½	2	2½	2
8	2⅛		Bullard	100	4	4	4	
3½	1⅛		Bulova Watch	400	2¼	2¼	2¼	4
2⅞	1		Burns Bros A	100	1	1	1	
13¼	6½	.80	Burroughs Add	400	8½	8¼	8½	8½
65	7¾		Bush Term deb	50	13½	12⅝	12⅝	
85	12¼	7	Bush T Bldgs pf	10	39⅞	39⅞	39⅞	
24⅝	7		Byers	3300	14⅞	12⅝	14¾	12¼

—C—

19	4¼	..	Calif Packing	500	10	9	10	9
1½	⅛	..	Callahan Z & L	400	⅝	⅝	⅝	⅝
7⅞	1½	..	Calumet & Hecla	500	3½	3⅛	3½	3½
15	6	1.20	Canada Dry	1500	9	8	8¾	8
20⅝	7¼		Canadian Pacific	21000	14⅝	13⅜	14⅝	13½
23¾	10⅛	1	Cannon Mills	100	18¼	18	18⅛	18⅝
9½	2⅛		Capital Admin	1600	5¾	5½	5¾	5⅜
65¾	16¾		Case Thresh	25000	40⅞	37½	39⅜	36¾
75	30	7	Case Thresh pf	60	57	57	57	57
15	4⅜	.50	Caterpillar Trac	7800	11¼	9¾	11¼	8
12⅝	1⅛		Celanese Corp	2800	6½	6	6½	6
20½	7⅞	1½	Central Aguirre	100	16	16	16	16
85	60	7	Century Rib pf	10	65	65	65	
15½	3½		Cerro de Pasco	3600	7¼	6¼	7¼	6¼
3⅞	1		Certain-Teed	100	1½	1½	1½	
20¼	16½		Checker Cab Mfg	400	25	25	25	23
20¾	4⅞	2	Chesapeake Corp	12000	12⅞	10⅜	10⅜	10
31½	9¾	2½	Ches & Ohio	18100	20⅜	18½	20½	17¾
5⅜	1¼		Chi & Gt West	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	2⅞
15½	2½		Chi & Gt W pf	8600	9¼	8¼	9¼	8⅜
4½	3⅛		Chi Mil & St P	4100	2½	2	2¼	2⅛
8	1⅛		Chi Mil & St P pf	9600	3⅝	3⅛	3⅜	3
14½	2		Chi & Northwestern	8700	6¾	5⅞	6⅝	5¾
6¾	1		Chi Pneu Tool	100	3⅜	3½	3⅝	3½
16⅜	1½		Chi Rock Isl & P	2700	6¼	5¼	6¼	5
24½	2		Chi RI&P 6%	100	8	8	8	8⅜
27½	4¼		Chi RI&P 7%	100	8½	8½	8½	8⅜
8	1½		Childs Company	400	4½	4½	4½	
21¾	5	1	Chrysler	38000	14¼	12⅞	13⅞	12¾
28½	11⅛	2	City Ice & Fuel	500	11½	11⅛	11⅛	11¼
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	500	11½	11¼	11¼	11¼
68	50	6½	City Ice & F pf	10	54½	54½	54½	55¼
2⅛	¼		City Stores	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	⅞
31½	11	1	Colgate-Palm-P	21100	13¾	13⅜	13¾	13⅜
10⅞	2¾		Collins & Aikman	4800	5⅞	4⅞	5⅞	5
22	9		Colonial Bea Oil	400	12⅛	12	12⅛	
14⅞	2⅞		Colo Fuel & Ir	500	6¼	6	6¼	5½
30	8	4	Colo & So 1pf	60	15	14	15	15
21	4¼	9	Columbia Gas	9100	13½	12⅛	13⅜	12
79¾	40	6	Columbia G pf A	100	70½	70½	70½	70½
41⅞	11½	2	Columbian Carb	18100	27¼	25	27¼	24⅜
14⅞	4½	2	Columbia Pic	1000	9¾	9⅜	9¾	9½
11	3⅜	.50	Comm Credit	100	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	
70	40	6½	Comm Cred 1pf	40	72	72	72	72¼
25	9⅜	3	Comm Cred A	100	24	24	24	
27⅞	10⅞	2	Comm Inc Tr	2500	21	19½	21	19¼
81	55½	6	Comm I Tr cv pf	100	76½	76½	76½	
13¾	3½	.60	Comm Solvents	12100	9⅜	8⅝	9⅜	8⅜
58	15⅜	.30	Comwith & So	18100	3¼	3	3	3
60½	27⅜	6	Comwith &S 6f	100	44	44	44	42
12¼	6½	1	Congoleum Nairn	8600	8½	⅞	8⅜	8⅜
5¾	1		Consol Film Ind	400	3	3	3	1⅝
11¾	2¾	2	Consol Film I pf	1600	7¼	7¼	7¼	6½
68¾	31½	4	Consol Gas	21000	54⅞	52½	54⅝	51⅝
98⅛	72½	5	Consol Gas pf	400	95¾	95¾	95¾	
10⅞	4¾	1	Consol Laundries	6100	5	4⅞	5	5
9	4		Consol Oil	8100	6⅝	6⅛	6⅜	6¼
13⅜	½		Consol Textile	400	¾	¾	¾	¾
13⅜	½		Cont Baking B	100	¾	¾	¾	¾
41	17⅜	2	Cont Can	2800	30½	29	30	28⅛
24¼	6¾	1.20	Cont Insurance	4000	15½	13⅞	15½	14¼
8½	3		Cont Dia Fibre	100	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4¼
3½	⅝		Cont Motors	1800	2¼	2	2¼	2
9⅜	3⅜		Cont Oil	2700	5⅞	5¼	5¾	5
55½	24¼	3	Corn Products	16000	47¾	44½	47¾	43¼
7⅜	1½		Corn	4100	3¾	3⅜	3¾	3⅜
24	12½	2i	Cream of Wheat	400	21⅞	20	21⅞	20¼
15⅞	7⅞		Crown Cork & S	1800	11	10¾	11	10⅞
25	19¼	2.70	Crown Cork pf	100	22¼	22¼	22¼	22
49⅜	15	1	Crucible Steel pf	40	23¼	23¼	23¼	26
3⅞	⅜		Curtis Am Sug	100	1½	1½	1½	1½
35½	20	1½	Cudahy Packing	400	28¼	27⅝	27⅞	28¾
31	7		Curtis Publishing	2100	14	12½	13½	14¼
86	47	7	Curtis Pub pf	1600	66	64½	65⅞	69¾
3¼	⅞		Curtiss-Wright	3800	2½	2	2¼	2
11¾	1½		Curtiss-Wright A	N 3800	3¼	2⅞	3¼	2⅞
20	6¼	7	Cushman 7%	10	82½	82½	82½	
75	49¼	8	Cushman 8%	10	62	62	62	

—D—

9¼	1		Davison Chem	1800	4	3¾	4	3½
1¾	1		Debenhams	50	1¾	1¾	1¾	
15¼	6¼	.40	Deere & Co pf	400	9½	9½	9½	8⅞
96½	22	6	Del & Hudson	400	58	55	58	54
45⅞	8½		Del Lack & W	18000	27¾	23¾	26½	23
9	½		Denver R G pf	100	3½	3½	3½	
122	59	6	Detroit Edison	100	75¼	75¼	75¼	74
15	7		Devoe & Rey A	100	15¼	15¼	15¼	15
19½	12	1	Diamond Match	4300	17⅛	16¾	16¾	17⅞
12¼	7¼	1	Dome Mines	1300	10⅜	10½	10⅜	10⅝
18⅝	5	75	Douglas A	1600	15½	15¼	15½	11
23	5		Dresser A	1600	12⅜	10¾	12⅜	
54¾	22	2	Du Pont de Nem	25000	35¼	33¼	34½	32¾
105½	80¾	6	Du Pont deb	500	101½	101	101	101½
98⅛	87	5	Duquesne Lt pf	130	98	97⅛	98	98

—E—

87⅛	35¼	3	Eastman Kodak	16000	50½	48¾	49½	46¾
37	16⅞	2	Eaton Axle & Sp	500	23¾	21⅝	23¾	21
104⅜	58	7	Edison Elec Illu	1800	21⅝	21⅛	21⅝	21
104	85½	6	Elec Auto-Lite	18000	16⅜	15¼	16⅜	14⅜
14½	7¼	1	Elec & Mus Ind	100	1¾	1¾	1¾	1¾
11½	1½		Elec Pow & Lt	20000	8¼	7	8¼	6⅝
2	⅛		Elec Pow & L pf	1000	28	25	26	25⅞
1¼	¼		Elec Sto Battery	1800	21⅝	21½	21⅝	21
9½	3⅛		Endicott Johnson	100	29	29	29	28¾
25	4		Engineers Pub S	100	10¼	10¼	10¼	11
51	16	5	Engineers P S 5pf	500	32	32	32	
57	18	5½	Engineers PS ww	1500	34¼	34	34	
19	12	2½	Equitable Off Big	400	15	15	15	15
11¾	2		Erie RR	2800	6	5⅛	6	5
15	⅞		Erie RR 1pf	1800	7	6¾	7	6¾

—F—

6⅞	2¾		Fairbanks Morse	200	4	4	4	
15⅝	6½	.60	Fed Dept Stores	200	11½	11	11	
22	9¼	1½	Fed Lt & Trac	100	10½	10½	10½	
3⅜	1½		Fed Motor Tr	100	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	2
2⅜	½		Fed Screw W	100	⅞	⅞	⅞	
10⅜	3		Fed Water Serv	200	4	4	4	4
27¾	6	1.20	Fidelity Phe F In	400	14	13½	14	14
12⅞	10½	1	Firestone T & R	1200	12½	12	12	12
68	45	6	Firestone T&R pf	100	59⅜	59⅜	59⅜	59¼
54¼	35	2½	First Nat Stores	800	48¼	47¼	48	47
¾	⅛		Fisk Rubber	2300	¼	⅛	¼	⅛
2⅜	⅛		Fisk Rub 1pf	1700	⅝	¼	¼	¼
9⅜	3⅜		Fisk R 1pf cv	100	⅛	⅛	⅛	⅛
55½	24¼	3	Follansbee B	100	4	4	4	4½
7⅜	1½		Foster-Wheeler	500	8¼	7⅜	8¼	7½
24	12½	2i	Fourth Nat Inv	300	17½	17	17	17¾
15⅞	7⅞		Foundation	100	3½	3½	3½	4
3⅞	1		Fox Film A	2300	3	2⅝	3	2½
26⅞	10	2	Freeport Texas	1600	20¾	18½	20¾	18⅝
28¼	2½		Fuller pr pf	110	23¼	21	23¼	

—G—

3½	¼	..	Gabriel Snub A	100	2¼	2¼	2¼	2
17½	5¾	..	Gamewell	50	12	11¾	11¾	13
5½	1½	..	Gen Am Inv	800	3¼	3⅛	3⅛	3⅜
35⅝	9¼	1	Gen Am Tnk Car	1800	15⅜	14¼	15⅝	14
18½	4⅜	..	Gen Asphalt	300	7⅞	7	7⅞	7
19⅜	10½	2	Gen Baking	400	14½	13⅜	14	13½
5	⅛	..	Gen Cable	100	2¾	2¾	2¾	
5	⅛	..	Gen Bronze	300	3½	3¼	3½	
23¾	3¾	..	Gen Cable pf	100	10	10	10	11
28⅛	8½	.40	Gen Electric	7800	15⅞	14⅜	15⅛	14½

11⅞	10⅜	.80	Gen Elec Sp	2800	11⅝	11½	11⅝	11⅝
40½	19⅜	2	Gen Foods	1800	29⅝	27¾	29½	27½
2⅜	⅜		Gen Gas & E A	400	1⅝	1⅜	1⅜	1½
24¾	3	6	Gen G & E cv pf	100	11½	11½	11½	12
48½	28	3	Gen Mills	800	41½	40	41½	41½
34⅜	7⅝	1	Gen Motors	26100	12½	12¼	13⅜	12
87¼	56¼	5	Gen Mot 5% pf	100	74	74	74	76¾
4	2¾		Gen Out Ad	400	3¼	3½	3¼	3½
9	4		Gen Out Ad A	100	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
7½	1		Gen Pub Service	200	3½	3½	3½	3¼
28⅜	6¼		Gen Ry Signal	300	12⅜	12¾	12⅝	13⅛
3¼	⅛		Gen Realty	500	1	⅞	⅞	1
24¼	10⅜	1	Gillette Saf Raz	1800	16⅜	14⅝	16⅜	14¼
72½	45	5	Gillette S R pf	100	66⅛	66⅛	66⅛	67
3⅜	⅞		Gimbel Bros	200	2	2	2	2⅛
21	8		Gimbel Bros pf	100	11	11	11	
10⅜	3½		Glidden	500	5⅞	5⅝	5⅞	5½
76	35	7	Glidden ppf	10	64	64	64	64
8	2⅜		Gobel (Adolf)	1000	5	4½	5	4½
20⅜	8¼	1.60	Gold Dust	3800	16½	15½	16½	15½
97	70	6	Gold Dust pf	200	95½	95	95	
13⅜	2¼		Goodrich	1400	5¼	4⅜	5½	4⅜
33¼	7		Goodrich pf	100	14¼	12½	14¼	12⅜
29⅜	5½		Goodyear	2700	14½	12⅝	14	12¼
69½	19¾	7	Goodyear 1pf	200	40	39	40	40
30⅝	7¼		Gotham Silk Hos	1300	20½	19¼	20¼	19¾
4¾	1		Graham Paige	1100	2½	2	2⅜	2
11⅜	2⅜		Granby	400	5⅜	5¼	5½	5½
35¼	22	3	Grand Un pf	200	32	31	32	
30¼	14½	1	Grant (WT)	300	20½	20	20½	19½
25	5½		Grant Nor pf	700	11⅜	9⅝	11	10
13¼	5		Great Nor Ore	300	7½	7¼	7¼	7½
12	3¼		Great West Sug	400	6¼	6	6	6½
29⅜	½		Grigsby-Grunow	600	1⅜	1¼	1⅜	1¼
15½	3		Gulf Mobile pf	200	7	6	6	
21½	2½		Gulf States Steel	300	13	12½	13	11¼

—H—

23	15	1½	Hackensack Wtr	200	19	19	19	
28	19	1¾	Hack W pf A	20	26	26	26	
4¼	⅝		Hahn Dept Sto	700	2¼	2½	2¼	2½
28	7½		Hahn D S pf	100	16½	16½	16½	16½
10	3¾		Hawaiian Pine	200	4	4	4	4⅜
95	70½	7	Hercules Powd pf	40	91	91	91	
83	43½	6	Hershey Choc	200	54	53⅞	54	53
83	57	5	Hershey Choc pf	100	77	77	77	76½
12½	7⅛		Holland Furnace	200	8	7⅞	8	7¾
131¾	110	10b	Homestake M	100	124	124	124	
4½	1		Houdaille Her B	200	2¼	2¼	2¼	2⅜
28¼	8¾		Houston Oil	1100	13¼	11	13¼	11
44⅞	16¾	2	Ingersoll-Rand	1100	30	29⅝	30	27
7¾	⅜		Inspiration Cop	500	3⅜	2⅞	3⅜	2¾
8⅛	3¼		Insuranshare Del	400	5⅞	5¾	5⅞	5⅞
14⅝	2¼		Interboro Rap T	600	3½	3⅛	3½	3¼
7¼	1⅝		Interlake Iron	100	3½	3½	3½	4
117	52½	6

QUICK SUCCESS ATTENDS 2 P. C. BRITISH ISSUE

Offer of £150,000,000 Is Snapped Up in an Hour —Effects Big Saving

By Press Wireless from Monitor Bureau

LONDON, Oct. 11—The British Government's offer of £150,000,000 three to six-year treasury bonds carrying the record low interest rate of 2 per cent has met with a resounding success. Lists for cash subscriptions were closed within an hour of being opened here this morning.

This means an annual saving to the state of £3,750,000 additional to the £30,000,000 gross already saved by the recently effected war loan conversion scheme. It means also a further downward adjustment of interest rates which British financial authorities regard as a necessary precursor to the restoration of more favorable trade conditions generally.

The new funds thus obtained by the Government are for paying off £153,000,000 4½ per cent bonds and the loan maturing Dec. 1. The fact that the Government has not asked for larger sums is taken to mean that the treasury finds itself in so strong a position as regards cash as to be able to contemplate covering without further recourse to the market the £165,000,000 outstanding from the 5½ per cent war loan conversion.

Quotations for all Government securities have been consequently further marked up today, the assented war loan, for example, reaching a new high record.

NEW FORMULA FOR EVALUATING STOCKS

Formula for judging the price trend of securities, for evaluating the worth of individual stocks or bonds, or for ascertaining the immediate or future direction of business and industry have been appearing periodically for years. Most of them have some statistical basis and may be helpful, but practically all require the difficult art of interpretation.

The latest of these formula offered the public is Investment Indicators, Inc., Boston, Mass., self-analyzed as a fact-finding organization, not a forecasting service.

The basis of its method of valuation and comparison, called The Yardstick of Management Efficiency, is the amount of money earned by each dollar of active working capital. The Yardstick, which is made up of figures from 300 individual companies, is a measuring device applicable to any stock. It is emphasized that while the price averages generally used are the result of popular opinion, very often erroneous, the Management Efficiency averages reflect the ability to earn over long periods of time.

The Yardstick takes the vital figures of the balance sheet of each company and reduces them to a single figure indicating the management efficiency as shown by the number of cents earned per dollar of working capital over a period of years.

It involves no interpretation and no personal opinion. It shows the trend of whole industries as well as of specific stocks, and the index figures are directly comparable one with another in their own industry and all industry.

LONDON WOOL AUCTION

LONDON, Oct. 11 (AP)—There was an animated demand at the wool auction sale today at firm rates. Best scourer and superior greasy sorts were rather dearer, while inferior crossbreds and scoureds were bought in on firm limits. There were 9172 bales offered, of which 7752 were sold.

COTTON CONSUMPTION

The New York Cotton Exchange service estimated consumption of cotton by domestic mills at 467,000 bales in September compared with the Census Bureau figure of 403,000 bales for August.

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A Boon to Women Who Want the Best!
I. Miller Shoes at New Era Prices
These new I. Miller prices offer an opportunity to secure the shoes you have always longed for at a price you can afford.
$10.50
DE LUXE MODELS
MOSTLY $12.50
The Outlet Company
PROVIDENCE, R. I.

New York Bond Market

(Quotations to 1:30 p. m.)

	High	Low
Ab Straus 5½s '43	86½	86½
Adams Express 4s '48	62	61
Albany PWP 6s '48	30	30
Alleghany Corp 5s '44	20½	20
Alleghany Corp 5s '49	17	16½
Amer & Foreign Pow 5s 2030	30	27
Amer Inter 5½s '49	77	76½
Amer Metals Co 5½s '34	65	64½
Amer Smelting 5s '47	91¼	91
Amer Sugar Refining 6s '37	104	103½
Amer T&T 4½s '39 cv	105½	105½
Amer T&T col 5s '46	105	104¾
Amer T&T deb 5s '60	103	101¾
Amer T&T 5s '65	101¾	101¼
Amer T&T deb 5½s '43	106⅛	106½
Amer Writing Paper 6s '47	42¼	42
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	76⅜	75⅜
Armour & Co of Del 5½s '43	78	78
Associated Oil 6s '35	102¾	102¾
Atch T&SF adj 4s '95 tax	82	82
Atch T&SF gen 4s '95	93¾	92⅞
Atlanta & Charl A L 5s '44	81	81
Atl Coast Line 1st con 4s '52	78	78
Atl Gulf & WI col 5s '59	36⅛	36⅛
Balt & O 4s Tol & O div '59	58	58
Balt & Ohio 4½s '33	58	55
Balt & Ohio 4½s cv '60	29¾	26½
Balt & Ohio rfg 5s '95	44	42
Balt & O 5s ct Swn div '50	73½	72½
Balt & Ohio 1st 5s ct '48	88⅞	88½
Balt & Ohio rfg 6s '95	48¼	48
Bangor & Arcos 4s '51	71	71
Bell Tel of Pa rfg 5s '48 B	106⅞	106¾
Bell Tel of Pa 5s '60 C	107¼	107¼
Boston & Maine 5s '55	80	80
Boston & Maine 5s '67	72	72
Botany Cons Mills 6½s '34	70	70
Bklyn Ed 5s E '52	10¼	10
Bklyn Ed gen 5s A '49	105¼	104¾
Bklyn-Man Tr sf 6s '68	105¼	105¼
Bklyn Un Gas 5s '57	84¼	83⅜
Buff Gen Elec 4½s B '81	103⅜	103¼
Buff R & P 4½s '57	100½	100½
Buff R & P 5s gen '37	55	53
Bush Term con 5s '55	88	88
Bush Term Bldg 5s '60	51¼	51
By Products Coke 5½s '45	73	73
Calif Gas & Elec 5s '37	41	41
Can Nat Ry 4½s '51	104½	104½
Can Nat Ry gen 4½s '54	89½	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '56	89¼	89
Can Nat Ry 4½s '57	88⅜	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '60	88⅜	88⅜
Can Nat Ry 4½s '68	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry 4½s '55	88¾	88¾
Can Nat Ry 5s July '69	90¾	90¾
Can Nat Ry 5s Oct '69	95¼	95¼
Can North 4½s '35	95	95
Can North deb 6½s '46	99¼	99¼
Can North deb 7s '40	105	105
Can Pacific deb 4s	104	103¾
Can Pacific 4½s '60	70½	70½
Carolina Clin & O 5s '38	79	79
Cen of Ga con 5s '45	86⅜	86⅜
Cen of Ga rfg 5½s '59	38	38
Cen New England 4s '61	25½	25½
Cen Pacific 1st 4s '49	65½	65½
Certainteed 5½s '48	80½	79⅞
Ches Corp 5s '47	40	39¼
Ches & O gen 4½s '92	60	59
Ches & O 4½s B	85½	85½
Chicago B & Q 1st Ill div '49	95	95
Chicago B & Q gen 4s '58	87½	87½
Chicago B & Q rfg 5s '71	87	87
Chicago & East Ill 5s '51	95	95
Chicago Gt West 4s '59	10	8
Chicago M&StP gen 5½s '89	44	42
Chicago M&StP 4½s rcts E '83	60	60
Chicago M StP&Pac adj 2000	63	63
Chicago M StP&Pac 5s '75	8¼	7¾
Chicago & Nw 4½s 2037	25¼	22½
Chicago & Nw 4½s cv '49	21⅜	21⅜
Chicago R I&P gen 4s '88	18¼	16⅜
Chicago R I&P rfg 4s '34	44¼	44
Chicago R I&P 4½s '52 A	33½	30
Chicago R I&P 4½s cv '60	30¾	30¾
Chicago TerHau & SE 5s '60	19	17⅝
Chicago Un Sta 5s B '63	46	46
Chile Copper 5s '47	101⅛	101
Cin Un Terminal 5s 2020	39	37
Cin Un T 4½s '2020	100	100
Clev CC&StL gen 4s '93	93	93
Clev CC&StL rfg 5s D '63	77½	77½
Clev Un Term 5s '73	51	51
Clev Un Term 5½s '72	74½	74¼
Columbia G & E Co 5s deb '61	84	83
Columbia G & E 5s '52 May	80½	79½
Columbus Ry Pr L 4½s '57	81¾	81¾
Com Credit Co 6s '34	99	90
Com Inv Trust 5½s '49	99¼	99¼
Comwlth Ed 5s '57	94	93¾
Con Gas 4½s '51	100¼	100
Con Gas Co deb 5½s '45	97⅛	96¾
Consum Pow unl 5s '52	105	104⅝
Container Corp 5s ct '43	103¼	102⅞
Container Corp 6s '46	20	20
Crown Cork & Seal 6s '47	31	31
Crown Wil Paper 6s '51	85	85
Cuba Cane Sug Prod 6s '50	68½	68½
Del & Hudson rfg 4s '43	2⅜	2⅜
Del & Hudson 5½s '37	83¾	83¾
Del Pow & Lt 4½s '69	95	95
Den & Rio G Wn 5s '55	97⅜	97¼
Den & Rio K Wn rfg 5s '78	15	12⅜
Detroit Ed 5s wi '52	19	19
Detroit Ed 4½s D '61	100¼	100¼
Detroit Ed 5s '49	95¾	95½
Detroit Ed 5s '55	101⅛	101⅛
Dodge Bros rf 6s '40	101½	101½
Dul & I Range 5s '37	87	86⅜
Duquesne P & L 4½s '67	100¼	100⅛
Duquesne P & L 4½s '57 B	102½	102⅛
Erie RR 1st con 4s '96	103½	103½
Erie RR cv 4s A '53	76	76
Erie RR ref 5s '67	38	38
Erie RR gen 5s '75	26¾	25
Fisk Rubber 8s '41	26¾	24½
Fla East Coast 5s '74	53	53
Fonda Johns & G 4½s '82	7	4½
Gen Am Inv 5s '52	6	6
Gen Bak Co 5½s '40	80	80
Gen Cable Corp 5½s '47	100	100
Gen Mot Acc Corp 6s '37	65	64½
Gen Petroleum 5s '40	102½	102½
Goodrich 6s '45	103⅛	103⅛
Goodrich 1st 6½s '47	54¼	53¼
Goodyear Tire 5s '57	81	80
Grand Tk Ry Can 5s '40	80¾	80
Great Northern 4½s–61	103½	103½
Great Northern 4½s '77 E	84⅛	84
Great Northern 7s '36 A	52	50½
Houston Oil 5½s '40	68¾	66
Hudson Coal 5s '62	56	56
Hudson & Man adj in 5s '57	36	35
Ill Bell Te rfg 5s '56	50	49½
Ill Central 4s '53	105¾	105⅜
Ill Central rfg 4s '55	45	45
Ill Central 4¾s–66	56	56
Ill Central CStL&NO 5s A '63	43	37
Inland Steel 4½s A '78	101¼	100¾
Inland Steel 4½s B '81	80½	80¼
Inter Hydro El 6s '44	80	79½
Interlake Iron Corp 5s '51	42	41¾
Inter Match 5s cv rcts '41	8	7⅜
Inter Match Corp 5s '47	8¼	7⅜

	High	Low
Inter Rap Tran rfg 5s '66	47	46¼
Int Cement Corp 6s '48	66	66
Int & G Nor adj 6s '52	6	6
Int Mer Mar col 6s '41	40¼	40¼
Int Paper rfg 5s A '47	47	46
Int Paper 6s '55	17¼	16½
Int Tel & Tel 4½s '52	31¾	30
Int Tel & Tel 4½s cv '39	40	37
Int Tel & Tel 5s '55	35	33
Kan City P & L 4½s '61	100¼	99½
Kan City P & L 4½s B	101	100½
Kan City So rfg 5s '50	46	43
Kan City Term 1st 4s '60	88½	88½
Kan Gas & Elec 4½s '80	90¾	89¼
Keith Albee Orpheum 6s '46	40¾	40¾
Kresge Foundation 6s '36	68¾	68¾
Lack Steel con 5s '50	90	90
Laclede Gas 5½s '53 C	65	64
Laclede Gas 5½s D	65	64
L'Autara 6s '54	63½	63½
Lehigh Val (Pa) con 4½s 2003	51	51
Lowe's Inc 6s 41	86	85
Long Island gen 4s '38	93¼	93⅛
Louis Gas & Elec rfg 5s '52	103⅞	103⅝
L & N Mont	85	85
Manhat Ry con 4s '90	22¼	21½
Manila Sol 4s '39	56	56
Market St Ry gold 7s '40	76¼	76¼
McCrory Stores 5½s '41	74	74
Metro Edison rfg 5s '53	96⅜	95½
Mid StP & SSM 4s '38	47	47
Mo K & T 1st 4s '90	50⅜	50⅜
Mo K & T pl 5s B '62	75½	75½
Mo K & T pl 5s A '62	60	60
Mo K & T pl 5s A '67	35	35
Mo Pacific gen 4s '75	67	67
Mo Pacific rfg 5s A '65	15½	14
Mo Pacific 5s F '77	26	26
Mo Pacific 5s H '80	26¾	24¾
Mo Pac 5s I '81	26½	25½
Mo Pacific 5½s '49	26½	24¾
Montana Power rfg 5s '43	14½	12½
Montreal Tram col 5s '41	88½	88½
Mutual Fuel 5s '47	88¾	88¾
Nassau Elec con 4s '51	100⅛	100⅛
Nat Dairy Prod 5½s '48	50	50
Nat Rys of Mex 4½s '57	88¼	87½
Nat Steel 5s	13¾	13¾
Newberry 5½s	79½	79
New Eng T&T 4½s '61	79	78
New Eng T&T 5s '52	102¾	102⅝
N J Pow & Lt 4½s '60	107⅝	107
N O Pub Ser 5s '55 B	87	87
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	65½	65½
N O T & M 4½s rcts '56	26¾	26¾
NYC&HR gen 3½s '97	76	75½
NYC&HR 4½s N 2013	46	45
NYC&HR rfg & im 4½s 2013	46¼	45½
NYC&HR rfg & im 5s 2013	48	47
NYC M C col 3½s '98	55½	53½
NY Chi & StL 1st 4s '37	69	68
NY Chi & StL 4½s '78	75⅝	75⅛
NY Chi & StL 5½s '74	16½	16⅛
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32	20	20
NY Chi & StL 6s A '32 rct	33½	33½
NY Edison 5s C '51	32	32
NY Edison rfg 5½s '41	105⅝	105½
NY GELH&P 5½s '51	111	111
NY Ont & W rfg 4s '92	98⅜	97⅞
NY State Ry 6½s B '62	50¼	50¼
NY Steam Corp 5s '56	3½	3¼
NY Steam Corp 6s '47	100¼	99¾
NY Tel gen 4½s '39	108	108
NY Trap Rock 6s '46	102¾	102¼
Niag Lock & O P 5s '55	63	63
Niag Share 5½s '50	100	100
Norf Southern rfg A '61	66	66
Norf & W con 4s '96	51¾	51¾
North Am Co 5s '61	96⅜	96
North Am Ed 5s C '69	84	83½
Nor Ohio Tr & Lt 6s A '47	80½	80½
Nor Pacific gen 3s 2047	100	100
Nor Pacific rfg & im 4s '97	62½	62¼
Nor Pacific 6s B 2047	83½	83
Nor States Pow 5s A '41	78¾	78
Ohio Copper 5s '37	100⅜	100
Ore Wash RR & N 4s '61	98	97½
Owens Ill Glass 5s	79⅞	79⅞
Pac Coast 1st 5s '46	96½	96
Pac Gas & Elec 5s '42	27½	27½
Paramount Public 5½s '50	102⅝	102½
Park-Lex Leasehold 6½s '53 ct	20⅞	19½
Parmelee Trans 6s '44	20	20
Penn Dixie Cement 6s '41	15	13
Penn G & D R R A '77	50	50
Penn Pow & Lt 4½s '81	80½	80½
Penn Railroad con 4s '48	91½	90¾
Penn Railroad con 4s sta '48	94½	94½
Penn Railroad gen 4½s '65	93½	93½
Penn Railroad 4½s '81	81⅝	80¼
Penn Railroad 5s '84	87½	76¼
Penn Railroad gen 5s '68	85½	84½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '47	101	100½
Peoples Gas L&C (Chi) 5s '43	103	102⅝
Philips Pet 5½s '53	107	107
Philadelphia Co 5s '67	67	67
Philadelphia Elec Co 4s '71	88	87½
Phil & Read C&I 5s '73	94	94
Phil & Read C&I 6s '49	60½	60½
Phil Railway 4s '37	62	50¼
Pillsbury Flour M 6s '43	48½	48½
Portland Gen Elec 4½s '60	22	22
Postal Tel & Cable 5s '53	99	99
Pub Svc E&G 4½s	54	54⅛
Pub Svc E&G 4½s '67	95¼	95¼
Pure Oil 5½s '37	102	101¼
Purity Baking 5s '48	70¾	70¾
Read rfg 4½s A '97	70	69½
Revere Cop & Br 6s '48	84	83½
St Louis & SF 4s A '50	65	64¾
St Louis & SF 4½s '78	13½	13½
St Louis & SF 5s B '50	10½	10¼
StP & KCSL 4½s J '41	14½	14
StP M&M 4½s '33	39	37
StP Union Depot rfg 5s '72	99	96½
Seabd AL 6s	99	99
Seabd A L 6s ctf	4	4
Seabd All Fla Ry 6s A '35	3½	3½
Shell Pipe 5s '52	21½	21½
Shell Union 5s '47	76½	76½
Shell Union 5s ct ww '49	74	74
Sierra & San F Pow 5s '49	75	74¾
Silesian Am Corp 7s '41	97	97
Sinclair Cn O col 6½s '38	31	30½
Sinclair Cn O col 7s '37	91	90¾
Sinclair Cru O 5½s '38	94¼	94¼
Sinclair Pipe L 4½s '42	102½	102½
Smith A O 6½s '33	101¾	101
Southern Bell Tel & Tel 5s '41	100½	100⅝
Southern Pacific col 4s '49	105	105
Southern Pacific 4½s '69 ww	49	49
Southern Pacific 4½s '81	47½	46
Southern Pacific Ore A 4½s '77	63½	63
Southern Ry gen 4s '56	46	46
Southern Ry con 5s '94	23½	23½
Southern Ry gen 6s '56	70	70
Spokane I R 5s '55	26½	26½
Stand Oil NJ 5s '46	33	31
Stand Oil NY 4½s '51	33	33
Tenn Copper 6s B '44	103½	103½
Texas Corp 5s '44	97¾	97⅝
Third Ave rfg 4s '60	99	99
Third Ave adj 5s '60	84¾	84
Tol St L & W 4s '50	45⅝	45⅝
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	21	21
Union El L & P 5½s '54	50	50
Union El L & P rfg 5s '33	101¾	101½
Union Oil Cal 5s '45 rcts ww	83	83
Union Pacific 1st 4s '47	97	96¾
Union Pacific rfg 4s 2008	80	80
Union Pacific 4½s '67	85	84½
US Rubber Co 5s '47	85½	85½
Utah Pow & Lt 5s '44	45⅜	45⅛
Util Pow & Lt 5s '59 ww	73	73
Util Pow & Lt 5½s '47	28½	27⅝
Vanadium 5s '41	31	28⅝
Va Elec & Pow 5½s	45	45
Virginia Ry 5s '62	100¼	100
Virginia Ry & Pow 5s '34	91½	90¾
Wabash RR 5s B '76	101	101
Wabash RR 5s D '80	7	7
Warner Quinlan 6s '39	7	7
Warner Bros Pict 6s '39	20	14
West Pa Powl 5s A '46	26½	26½
Westchester Ltg 5s	104½	104½
Western Electric 5s '44	106⅜	106⅜
Western Maryland 4s '52	101	100¾
Western Maryland 5½s '77	56¾	56¾
Western Pacific 5s A '46	61	60¾
Western Union R E 4½s'50	62	62
Western Un 5s '51	62¾	62
Western Union 5s '38	80½	80
Wheeling Steel 4½s B '53	64¼	63⅜
Wilkesbarre & East 1st 5s '42	61½	61½
Wilson & Co 1st 6s '41	49¾	49¾
Youngstown Sheet 5s A '78	85½	85½
	67	66¾

LIBERTY BONDS

	High	Low	Last Oct11	Last Oct10
3½s '47	101.20	101.20	101.20	101.20
1st 4¼s '32	102.21	102.18	102.19	102.20
4th 4¼s '38	103.20	103.19	103.19	103.19
US 3½s '49	96.15	96.1	96.1	96.10
US 3⅜s'43 Mar	100.31	100.23	100.24	97.24
US 3⅜s'43 June	101.	100.26	100.26	101.00
US 3¾s '47	100.24	100.20	100.21	100.23
US 4¼s '56	102.24	102.17	102.17	102.16
US 4¼s '52	107.28	107.21	107.24	107.30

FOREIGN BONDS

Abitibi P&P 5s '53	19¾	19½
Akershus 5s '63	70½	70½
Alpine Mon Stl 7s '55	47½	47½
Argentine Gov 5s '59	59¼	59¼
Argentine Gov 6s June '59	47	47
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '59	54¼	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s May '60	54	54
Argentine Gov 6s Sept '60	54¼	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s Oct '60	55	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s Feb '61	54¼	54¼
Argentine Gov 6s '57 A	55	53¼
Australia 4½s '56	54¼	54
Australia 5s '55	76¾	76¼
Australia 5s '57	84	83
Austria (Gov) 7s '57	84	83½
Batavian Pet 4½s '42	49	48½
Bavaria (State) 6½s '45	92¾	91¾
Belgium (King) 6s '55	48	48
Belgium (King) 6s '55	98⅞	98⅛
Belgium (King) 6½s '49	100½	100
Belgium (King) 7s '55	105½	105
Berlin (City) 6s '58	105	104¾
Berlin (City) 6½s '50	37½	36¾
Berlin Elec 6½s '51	41½	41½
Berlin Elec 6½s '59	51½	51¼
Berlin Elec (City) 6½s '51	53	51¼
Berlin Elec 6s '45	47½	47½
Bolivia (Rep) 7s '69	15⅜	13⅜
Bolivia (Rep) 8s '47	6½	6½
Brazil 6½s '26-'57	7⅛	7⅛
Brazil (US) 8s '41	17⅞	17
Breda (Ernesto) 7s '54 ww	20	19½
Brisbane 5s '58	63½	63½
Budapest (City) 6s '62	70⅝	70½
Buenos Aires 6s Oct '60	45¾	45¾

	High	Low
Buenos Aires 6s '61 (Prov)	31	30½
Buenos Aires 6s (Prov) 6½s '61	31	31
Bulgaria 7s '67	21	20
Bulgaria 7½s '68	20	20
Canada (Dom) 4½s '36	27½	27½
Canada (Dom) 4s '60	100	100
Canada (Dom) 5s '52	88½	88
Chile (Bank) 6½s '57	101¼	101
Chile (Bank) 6s '62	8½	8½
Chile (Rep) 6s '60	9⅛	9
Chile (Rep) 6s Jan '61	8	8
Chile (Rep) 6s '61 Sept	7⅞	7½
Chile (Rep) 6s '62	8	8
Chile (Rep) 7s '42	7¾	7¾
China (Gov) Hu-K Ry 5s '51	9	8¾
Colombia (Rep) 6s '6- Jan	13	13
Copenhagen (City) 5s '52	31¾	31
Copenhagen Tel 5s '54	78⅛	78⅛
Costa Rica (Rep) 7s '51	78⅛	78⅛
Cuba (Rep) 5s (1-14) '49	27	27
Cuba (Rep) 5½s '45	89½	89½
Denmark (King) 4½s '62	41¼	41
Denmark (King) 5½s '55	91¼	90½
Denmark (King) 6s '42	92¾	92
Deutsche Bk 6s ctfs '32	92½	92¼
Duke Price Power 6s '66	57½	57
Dutch El sf 6s '62	98¾	98¾
Finland (Rep) 6½s '56	68	67½
Framerican Dev 7½s '42	73½	73½
French (Rep) 7s '49	101½	101¼
French (Rep) 7½s '41	115¼	115¼
Gelsenkirchen Min 6s '34	120¼	120¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s '38	53¼	52½
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s July '60	56¾	56¼
Germ Cen Ag Bk 6s Oct '60	51½	51
Germ Cen Ag Bk 7s '50	42	41½
Germ Con Agr 6½s '58 rcts	57	56
Germ El Pow 6½s '50	40	39¾
Germ Gen Elec 6s '48	51¼	51¼
Germ Gen Elec 6½s '40	41¾	41¾
Germ Gen Elec 7s '45	44¼	44¼
Germ Gov Int 5½s '65	50⅜	50½
Graz 8s '54	52	51¼
Greek 6s '68	48¼	48¼
Harpen 6s '49 ww	27	27
Heidelberg (City) 7½s '50	52	51½
Hungary Mun 7s '46	43	43
Iseder Steel 6s '48	16	15
Italian Pub Util 7s '52	44½	44
Italy (King) 7s '51	84½	84½
Jap (Con Pwr) 6½s '50	97	96¾
Jap (Im Gov) 5½s '65	43	42½
Jap (Im Gov) 6½s '54	53⅜	53⅜
Jugoslavia Bk 7s '37	63	62½
Karstadt 6s '43	27	26½
Kreuger & Toll 5s '59	27	26
Lombard El 7s '52 ww	17	16½
Meridionale El 7s '57	80¾	80
Mex 4s small A '10	9¾	9¾
Miag Mill Mch 7s '56 xw	3⅜	3½
Milan (City) 6½s '52	41⅜	41
Minas Geraes 6½s '58	83⅝	83
Montevideo (City) 7s '52	11⅞	11⅞
New South Wales 5s '57	93½	93¼
New South Wales 5s '58	82¼	82
North German Lloyd 6s '47	82¼	81½
Norway (King) 5½s '65	44	44
Norway (King) 6s '43	82⅝	82⅝
Norway (King) 6s '44	89	88
Norway (King) 6s '52	87	86⅞
Ont Pow Svc 5½s '50	89¼	87½
Oriental Dev 5½s '58	72	71¼
Oriental Dev Ltd 6s '53	46¾	46¾
Panama (Rep) 5½s '53	52⅝	52⅝
Paris-Orleans 5½s '68	99	99
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	101¾	101¾
Poland (Gov) 6s '40	53½	53½
Poland (Gov) 8s '50	51⅜	51⅜
Prussia 6½s '51	57⅝	57½
Prussia 6s '52	47½	47½
Queensland (State) 6s '47	47⅝	47
Queensland (State) 7s '41	94	93
Rhine Westphalia 6s '52	100	99½
Rhine Westphalia 6s '53 ww	51	49⅞
Rhine Westphalia 7s '50	50½	49¾
Rhine Westphalia 6s '55 ww	50½	49¾
Rhine Ruhr 6s '53	40¾	40¾
Rhinelbe 7s '46	40½	40½
Ruhr '48	45⅝	45⅝
Rio de Janeiro (City) 6½s '53	44	44
Rio G do Sul (State) 6s '68	9	8
Rio G do Sul (State) 7s '66	9½	9½
Rome (City) 6½s '52	10	10
Royal Dutch 4s '45 ww	85¼	85¼
Sao Paulo (State) 7s '40	85½	85¾
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '36	57	55½
Sao Paulo (State) 8s '50	24	24
Saxon Pub Wks 6½s '51	19¼	19¼
Saxon Pub Wks 7s '45	51¼	50
Saxon State 7s '45	54	54
Serbs Cro & Slov 8s '62	70½	70½
Shinyetsu El Pw 6½s '52	28	28
Siemens 6½s '51	39	39
Siemens 7s '35	65½	65½
Styria (Prov) 7s '46	79½	79½
Sydney 5½s '55	41¾	41¾
Sweden (King) 5½s '54	73½	72¾
Toho Elec Pow 7s '55	93⅞	93¾
Tokyo (City) 5½s	54	54
Tokyo Elec Lt 6s '53	47¾	47¾
Ujigawa El Pow 1st 7s '45	37½	37½
U K Of Br & I 5½s '37	83	83
Uni Stl W 6½s A '47	103⅞	103⅝
Unterelbe 6s '53	38	38
Westphalia El 6s '53	48	47¾
Yokohama (City) 6s '61	36	35½
	50½	50½

DOLLAR FIRMLY MOORED TO THE GOLD STANDARD

Another Raid Frustrated and Short Sellers Forced to Cover

NEW YORK, Oct. 11 (AP)—Another ill-fated raid on the American dollar apparently has been repulsed, causing considerable confusion to foreign speculators who

Local Classified

United States and Canada

Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rate 30 cents a line. Minimum space three lines, minimum order four lines. (An advertisement measuring three lines must call for at least two insertions.) An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.

For other Classified Advertising see preceding page.

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MONTREAL, CANADA—New pair Australian Merino Blankets, bleached ribbon finish, all white with mauve ribbon, weight 8, size 70x90, whipped singly. Phone Walnut 7762. Valued $42.50, will sell for $28.00. L. P., 74 Selby St.

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354006—1 broken billing machine, 2 Western Electric gongs.

CALL LOST AND FOUND DEPARTMENT Ken. 6700, Line 9

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RADIO REPAIRS, Installation, Sales. ALFRED R. STARR, Radio Engineer, 216 W. 102nd St., New York City. Academy 2-3263.

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A comfortable family hotel home; rooms from 35 frs.; inclusive charges from 85 frs.

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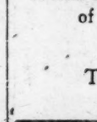
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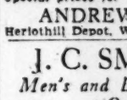

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DAILY FEATURES

All Nature

Wapiti

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

WAPITI is an old Indian name given to the North American deer which formerly ranged over most of Canada and the northern half of the United States. Today it is almost extinct except in the northern Rockies, where it is commonly known as the American elk.

At one time, 200,000 deerskins were exported from America annually, mostly the skins of wapiti. At that time they were commonly used for heavy clothing, and such clothing was considered without a peer for wearing qualities. It was quite common for instance, to include a pair of the leathern breeches as part of the legacy to be handed down for several generations. This was particularly common among the Swedish peasants. The meat, too, was in great demand and was more common in the markets than beef.

The American elk is one of the round-horned deer, graceful in every respect, with massive antlers which give him the dignity necessary to uphold his title as "monarch of the glen, lord of the wilderness, and king of the red deer tribe." The females have no antlers. The adult male has about 10 to 12 tines (or points).

Both sexes are esentially the same color, though the male is somewhat darker than the female, running from tawny brown to yellow gray. At the shoulders the adult wapiti is about five feet tall while the antlers are carried some two feet or more higher. Dark coloration of the head, neck, and chest is the really distinctive marking distinguishing the American elks from others.

In winter these noble creatures gather in herds, feeding upon almost anything of a vegetable nature, and generally taking to the open hills. The antlers are shed in March, new ones being complete in September.

A Word a Day

Notes and Queries

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

All (E. E. P., who asks for some help to "broaden out a middle-western tendency toward flatness with regard to this word") — This word is sounded exactly as "awl." Webster's gives the phonetic respelling of both as *ol* (*o* as in orb). We believe that we might make this clearer by this explanation: since the *au* in *haul* is sounded as the circumflex *o*, practice with *haul* and then drop the *h*.

"Defreeze" or "defrost" (C. W. S.) —These terms have come into popular use with the electric and gas refrigerators, but they have not yet won a place in any dictionary. Both are applied to the process of turning off the power, opening the door, etc., which allows the frost to melt from the chilling chamber.

The prevailing usage seems to favor "defrost."

"Paintability" (P. R., who asks if there is such a word) — This term was referred to the publishers of Webster's, and their reply follows:

"We have no record of the use of the word 'paintability' except in the literature of one manufacturer. The word is well formed, and if it comes into any general use, literary or scientific, it would, without doubt, be included in the dictionary."

Note: First choice in Webster's New International Dictionary is accepted as authority for pronunciation.—Ed.

Brevities

Sioux City Journal: The belief that there are no provincial districts in the country any more was an error. There are three counties in Colorado without a single radio set.

Los Angeles Times: There's nothing "as terrible as an army with banners" unless it's a tourist car decorated that way.

In Lighter Vein

Real Opening

The Mayor was asked to drive the first ball on the new municipal golf course. In his simple ignorance, His Worship, no player, consented.

When the day arrived he made a terrific swipe, sent the ball five yards and uprooted an immense pancake of turf.

"Ladies and gentlemen," said the Mayor, turning blandly to the spectators, "I have pleasure in declaring this course open—wide open."—*Tit-Bits.*

Taken Literally

A census taker, on asking a woman how old she was, received the following answer:

"Do you know how old the Hill girls next door are?"

"Sure."

"Well, I am as old as they."

The census taker wrote down, "As old as the hills."—*Congregationalist.*

Figs of Thistles

"Your methods of cultivation are hopelessly out of date," said the youthful agricultural college graduate to the old farmer. "Why, I'd be astonished if you got even 10 pounds of apples from that tree."

"So would I," replied the farmer. "It's a pear tree."—*Chaser.*

Rarities

It was the first day in their recently acquired summer cottage.

"Hooray!" cred Mrs. Brown, suddenly. "John, I found a plate with no crack in it, and a cup and saucer to match."

Pearsons
Immaculate Ballad Singer at Concert Party: "I'm just a dirty, frowsy vagabond of the seas—"

One Better

"I heard a remarkable pianist today who has only one hand."

"That's nothing; I heard a singer today who has no voice."

The Christian Science Monitor's

Quotation for Today

YOU can never read bad literature too little, nor good literature too much. Bad books are intellectual poison; they destroy the mind.

—SCHOPENHAUER

The Editor's Puzzle

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor

6

The officer said that the missing man had been harrassed by foes of the eighteenthamendment, infering that he might of been kidnaped."His whereabouts" he declared are even unknown to those whom many beleived were eye-witnesses".

Edit this paragraph as you would like to see it in The Christian Science Monitor.

Compare your efforts with a corrected copy which appears on another page (among the advertisements).

"I Record only the Sunny Hours"

Unselfishness—An Endless Chain

Special to The Christian Science Monitor

Montpelier, Vt.

A MOTHER was in a quandary. Her daughter, who had just finished high school, had developed a marked artistic talent, and longed to go to Boston to study.

The mother, herself an artist, had been the village dressmaker for many years and could readily understand her daughter's longing, but there were so many things to consider. She had been saving for a long time to refurnish the home. Would it be fair to use the money for Marjorie? After a year in Boston would her little girl be satisfied with the small New England town where she had spent a contented girlhood? After much prayerful contemplation and consultation with other members of the family, it was decided to give the young artist her chance.

Arrangements were made with a students' club, where the young girl could serve in exchange for board, since the mother's savings were only sufficient to cover tuition.

Marjorie won a scholarship that year, and has just completed her sixth year, each time winning a scholarship with added honors.

Last winter when she went to the little snow-clad home village, nestled in the hills of Vermont, for the Christmas holidays, she took with her as a gift for her brother, a portrait of a dear chum of his from whom he had been seemingly parted several years before. For this work the young artist had only a small, very poor photograph, combined with her memory of the boy.

The work was a striking likeness. A connoiseur said of it: "It is a remarkably fine portrayal! The portrait shows outstanding ability, combined with years of fine training."

The brother was overjoyed, and expressed himself as wishing no Christmas except "the home fireplace and Leland's portrait."

On Christmas eve he went to call on his friend's mother, taking with him her boy's portrait to show her. She was much touched by the beauty and striking likeness of the painting, and without a moment's hesitation the boy gave the treasure to her.

Upon returning home he immediately told the family what he had done, and met with praise and approbation from them all. So the unselfish love of a mother, like the ripples on a lake, went on and on, in ever-widening circles.

For the Scrapbook

Singhalese Maxims

Written for The Christian Science Monitor

He who gives alms should do it with discretion.

Though you have but little be thankful to God.

He who is happy is rich enough.

Wisdom in the mind is better than money in the hand.

The poverty of the poor shall be at an end when they learn to minister to the wants of each other.

The rock makes the pilot.

Be not busy in detecting other men's faults.

The ornament of a woman is her modesty.

Did You Know That—

(Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor)

The "flying tackle" is abolished in the new football rules?

Most of the seal furs of the world are dyed and dressed in St. Louis?

Gas masks have been placed on sale throughout Italy?

The Philippines have a population of about 13,000,000?

All genuine amber is at least 600,000 years old?

Cut-Out Pets You Can Make

Drawn for THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

Copy the Pups Upon Lightweight Cardboard and Cut Them Out. Fasten the Heads to the Bodies by Running a Small Brass Paper-Fastener Through the Noses and Then Through the Small Dot Upon the Bodies, Mounting the Heads Uppermost. Now the Heads Can Be Moved About So That the Little Fellows Will Have a Number of Amusing Positions.

THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, TUESDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1932 — "First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear" — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY

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EDITORIALS

Which Master's Voice?

A CONGRESSMAN may be dry though a Democrat—if he is fortunate enough to have a dry constituency. This seems to be the tenor of a letter from Gov. Franklin D. Roosevelt to the Rev. Dr. Christian F. Reisner, pastor of the Broadway Temple Methodist Church, New York, which has just been made public.

Dr. Reisner asked the Democratic presidential nominee:

> Do you understand that all Democrats, senators and congressmen, are bound by the platform to vote for "repeal" and the return of beer and wine, whatever their personal convictions or those of their constituents?

And on this point the Governor replied:

> I might say that Democratic senators and congressmen are duty bound to vote in accordance with the views of their constituents, regardless of their personal opinions.

One wonders whether this is the "100 per cent" acceptance of the repeal plank which Governor Roosevelt emphasized in his Sea Girt (N. J.) speech, to which he referred Dr. Reisner—a plank that says simply, "We favor the repeal of the Eighteenth Amendment." One wonders whom the "we" now includes. It evidently does not mean the whole party any more than the "we" in the Republican platform. Does it mean only the presidential and vice-presidential candidates? Or only that wing of the party which was in the saddle at the Chicago convention?

After the Governor's letter to Dr. Reisner—which, incidentally, was written before his western trip and probably would be made no less flexible today—those campaigners who have been decrying the Republican platform and the statements of President Hoover as being a "straddle" on the liquor issue, and extolling the Democratic repeal plank as the only forthright position in the campaign, will have little wind left in their sails.

For the greater part this statement places the situation in the Democratic Party on all fours with that in the Republican Party, and all but takes the issue out of the presidential campaign. And yet if the platforms mean anything, if they indicate the temper of the respective parties, there remains a difference.

The Republican platform opposes flat repeal and seeks to retain the gains made under national prohibition. Also it holds no person "should be forced to choose between his party affiliations and his honest convictions upon this question." In other words, it preserves freedom of conscience. If Governor Roosevelt's statement can be taken as granting a freedom to Democrats which the national convention, by rejection of a minority plank, expressly denied, the position of a Democratic senator or representative in Congress is that of a man listening to three masters: the party platform, the constituency of his district and his own conscience.

According to the pronouncements thus far, there is only one of these he is forbidden to obey. He may obey either the dictates of the platform or the supposed wishes of his constituency, but not his conscience—unless he determines to do so anyway.

Britons Demand Lower Taxes

WHEN the British House of Commons reassembles it will find several urgent questions demanding its attention, but none that is the subject of more anxious concern to taxpayers than the question of economy. Heavily burdened as they already were, and handicapped by the shrinkage of incomes, they have been called upon during the last year to meet additional taxation to insure the balancing of the budget.

The weight of taxation per head of the population was already heavier in Great Britain than in any other country in the world, owing largely to the fact that she is encumbered not only with her own war debt but a considerable proportion of that incurred by other countries. The whole nation is now looking for some remission, which can only be effected by economy in expenditure.

Economy committees have already been at work on the question. There is one class of expenditure which the man in the street at once singles out—the defense services. But reductions on both the army and navy have been continuous since 1918, and the expenditure on the air force is far less than that of France and Italy. It is the accepted view that further big cuts can be effected only by agreement with other countries.

But even if the utmost hopes for disarmament were realized at Geneva, the saving on the defense forces would not go far enough. The reduction of the basic rate of income tax from 5 shillings to 4 shillings in the pound, without touching supertax on the bigger incomes, would demand an economy of more than £60,000,000. So large a sum could not be saved without some reduction on the social services. The expenditure on these services, between 1910 and 1929, from national taxes and local rates, has risen from £63,000,000 a year to £404,000,000.

It might seem an easy matter to cut something off this vast total. But where? The money is spent on education, unemployment relief, old age pensions, health insurance, widows' and orphans' pensions. On most of these the rate of expenditure is fixed by acts of Parliament, and reductions can only be effected by repealing past legislation—an invidious task which will put the courage of the Government to a severe test.

It has been suggested that as much as £16,000,000 could be saved by cuts on education. But those who hold that education is the most productive of all investments will oppose so drastic a reduction tooth and nail. Expenditure on pensions and on the unemployed appear relatively unproductive, but humanity forbids that the aged or the workless should be allowed to starve. On the other hand the cost of living has fallen since existing rates of payment were fixed; and it may be asked: Which is more helpful to the poor, to distribute relief among them on the present scale, or to husband the nation's savings needed for productive enterprise and reëmployment?

These are questions which a national government is better able to answer fairly than the government of a party which fears to lose popularity among the electors. It has even been suggested in authoritative quarters that a non-political body, well removed from temptations to "mass bribery," should be set up to determine how a total sum of money voted by Parliament for a group of social services should be distributed among those services.

But Parliament would hardly submit to such a limitation of its powers. The National Government was set up a year ago precisely with the object of minimizing the dangers alluded to. In spite of certain defections, it still is in a stronger position than any other British Government since the war for insisting on radical cuts in the national expenditure. It will certainly be pressed by its supporters to face the task with determination.

Women—the Nation's Builders

A MASTER builder talked to a convention of builders last Friday. His listeners gathered in no noisy hall as party politicians sometimes do. Millions of them, indeed, probably proceeded about the homely tasks connected with their daily building as they listened to President Hoover in a "heart-to-heart" radio address to women—the nation's foremost home builders.

A stirring occasion, this, despite the absence of fanfare and demagogic rhetoric. Mr. Hoover said:

> To build the home, to give a chance for better education for children and to gain a fuller life—this is, I conceive, the dream of every American mother.

Then, being a practical builder speaking to practical builders, he proceeded to point out one immediate necessary step incident to forming such a structure. "I do not minimize the importance of women in the home. That is the very heart of life. But on November 8 you will be confronted with issues that will determine the future hopes of America for many years to come. . . . I can add that I have observed in public discussions in this campaign that women take a longer view of national life than a great many men."

Frankly, Mr. Hoover told his women hearers that upon their voting on election day "rests a large measure of the responsibility for the future of our country." It is characteristic of the President that he bluntly charged the nation as a whole with its past preoccupation with the dollar sign to the neglect of those moral and spiritual signs by which alone a nation can endure.

> The true purpose of living is to find a continuing expansion of the powers of body and mind, a noble outlet for the exercise of these powers, to place ourselves in tune with the purpose of an almighty Providence.

It is to the women of the country that Mr. Hoover looks for the translation of those ideals into practical "realities of living."

France and Disarmament

THERE are complaints in the French press that, despite many ministerial speeches and diplomatic statements, the attitude of France toward disarmament is misunderstood and is represented as obstructive. What is needed, we are told, is better propaganda. Now, if by propaganda is meant not only a clear exposition of the French case and of French intentions, but a frank reply to the case that is sometimes made against France, then it is easy to agree. For misunderstandings there have been, and the world has not always appreciated the concessions, and indeed sacrifices, that have been made by France in the interest of peace.

The best propaganda is constructive action toward disarmament, such as is now hoped for in the new plan which M. Edouard Herriot, the French Premier, has formulated. It should be remembered that already France has taken a number of steps toward disarmament. For a few years after the war France maintained its system of three years' military service for all young Frenchmen. It encouraged the upkeep of armies in what have been called the satellite nations; and it did not abandon the system of alliances and of military conventions. From this period date many of the allegations of militarism. But it should not be forgotten, as M. Edouard Herriot has pointed out, that in 1923, though France occupied the Ruhr and Rhineland, Parliament decided to reduce the military service to a period of eighteen months. Then in 1928 the period was further reduced to twelve months. This year it was decided to reduce the budget for military expenditure by 10 per cent.

At the same time, the German lands occupied by France have been released. Reparations, after successive diminutions, have been virtually abandoned. Aristide Briand, under the nominal leadership of Raymond Poincaré and André Tardieu, strove for a reconciliation with Germany. There were commercial accords which were greatly to the advantage of Germany. At Geneva and elsewhere, France has consistently expressed its desire for further disarmament, but it has posed the condition of security. Alliances with Germany's neighbors have been allowed to fall into comparative desuetude. Nobody can doubt that France wants peace, if only for the reason that it has obtained its claims, and would stand to lose by a renewal of strife in Europe.

Yet somehow these things are usually overlooked, or it is explained that the concessions have always come too late for world opinion, and have been made under the pressure of events. It is suggested that peaceful protestations have often been a screen for a policy of hegemony. The demands made for an impossible security are, it is argued, merely a cunning method of resisting further disarmament.

Obviously, we must take heed lest we be unfair to France. It hears menaces of rearmament in certain contingencies, and it observes the existence of large bodies of irregular but semiofficial forces in more than one country, which, in its view, at least potentially, increase the conceivably hostile armies which may be ranged against it. Yet while the dilemma of France should be acknowledged, and credit be given to it for what it has already done, it is surely plain that no nation can be permanently deprived of its right to equality, and the attempt to maintain a position of superiority must provoke efforts of redressment that will be far more dangerous than an agreed and equal measure of disarmament.

The fallacy of trying to enforce inferiority is that it inevitably stimulates the nation whose subjugation is sought, until eventually the tables are turned. Meanwhile, foreign opinion is alienated because, however much France has surrendered, it has not surrendered the one thing needful to real neighborliness. Security is to be found not in an untenable superiority, but in the removal of grievances which will render possible genuine friendship between the peoples on a footing of equality.

Tulips and Treaties

A GARDEN may be interesting because of its flowers. Or because of the gardener. A garden in Sussex has attracted attention recently on both counts. It is—rather was—Sir Austen Chamberlain's.

Sir Austen has opened some of its secrets to readers of the Countryman, and is revealing himself as ardent a gardener as he is an able statesman. Evidently his activities have run the gamut from the League of Nations to Tennyson's "league of grass." Those who know Sir Austen by the part he has played in making treaties may wonder at his finding time and enthusiasm to master the complexittes he discusses with such ease in "My Cottage Garden." But those who remember his father, Mr. Joseph Chamberlain, will recall a prophetic orchid in that gentleman's lapel—an almost perennial boutonnière.

"It is the anecdote that best defines the personality," says Emil Ludwig. Perhaps so. And perhaps that is why Sir Austen takes pleasure in recalling a visit he made in 1925 to a famous Alpine garden. Sir Austen happened to remark on a group of tulips whose leaves were pushing up but whose buds were not yet showing. Later that day another visitor, hearing that Sir Austen had been there, said: "Ah, you have had the Minister for Foreign Affairs here? It is a great honor for your garden."

"Minister of Foreign Affairs, pooh!" exclaimed the owner. "There is a Minister of Foreign Affairs in every country, but there is only one who can identify Tulipa clusiana by its leaves."

Says Sir Austen:

> The story spread (shall I confess? I helped to spread it) and my reputation was made. There was one subject at least of which I knew more than my colleagues.

Characteristic of the English as is this love of flowers, it is always refreshing to come upon new evidence of it. Sir Austen probably will be readily forgiven any pride he may take in his superior knowledge of tulips. He is an Englishman, and it was an Englishman who wrote:

> To me the meanest flower that blows can give
> Thoughts that do often lie too deep for tears.

These are the words of one who served Great Britain with the golden pen of a laureate. A Minister of Foreign Affairs may put it differently—in a lighter, more matter-of-fact way. But, somehow, one is sure both men would find common ground among the blooms.

Cooled Air in the Buses

CONSISTENTLY fascinating is the vista of man's technical progress. Each day, almost, sees another important step along the road leading to greater comfort, efficiency and convenience.

Just a few years ago, for example, the feasibility of using buses for mass transportation across country was being discussed theoretically. Today thousands of such vehicles operate on an intricate network of lines in every section.

Now engineers are seriously considering the introduction of air-conditioning in motorbuses to add a final touch of comfort and luxury to that mode of transportation. A few years ago the bus was lumbering, noisy, top-heavy and slow-moving. Today it may still be a little crowded, but it is fleet, relatively quiet, and easy riding.

And to top it all, within a year or two one may be able to travel at 75-degree Fahrenheit comfort in a highway mastodon even though the temperature at the curb flirts with the 100 mark.

Of this sort of progress, says Mr. Average Man, let us have no end!

Editorial Notes

Dr. Serge Koussevitzky, conductor of the Boston Symphony, says the United States has the world's best orchestras. "Take care of them; they are among America's greatest achievements in its art." And he is qualified to direct music patrons as well as musicians.

Cursory surveys made as a number of colleges and universities opened their fall terms serve to give the impression that fathers have decided that the student-owned motorcar is not an essential this year in making the grades.

Word that the price of turkeys is to be lower reminds us of the approach of Thanksgiving, and also that observance of the occasion should not be limited to the lip service that the turkey implies.

Maybe some of these college football publicists would be willing to help get out the voters this fall.

Paradox and Propaganda

THERE is a strange paradox—perhaps the strangest of all in the propagandists' assertions—that some women are taking a stand against the Eighteenth Amendment.

The instrument which makes American women's convictions, whatever they may be, politically effective, is the ballot conferred upon them by the Nineteenth Amendment. Without this constitutional right to citizenship, they would be in the same plight today as when, before their enfranchisement, a band of women went, year after year, to Albany to present a very laudable bill for the general welfare, but without avail. Finally one Governor, after receiving them and hearing their many-times told tale, said rather exasperatedly, "Ladies, why do you keep coming here, year after year? You haven't a vote among you!"

And no influence was more active or more aggressive to keep the women from having a vote among them than the liquor interests, for those interests knew that the woman's vote would not be cast for them.

* * *

The connection between the ballot and its use for civic betterment was frequently more clearly recognized at that time by the wage-earning woman and the hard-working woman in the poorer stratum of social life than among women outwardly more happily circumstanced; as seems to be the case in some sections with regard to the liquor issue.

A suffrage worker, in her task of organizing women in the tenement-house district of a large city, interviewed a woman one day at the door of a lodging house in the slums. The woman had a sturdy dignity topped by her white hair, as she stood in the narrow frame of the door, her toil-worn hands folded on her gingham apron. She answered emphatically to the question, Are you in favor of votes for women? "I am!" And just why do you want the ballot? she was then asked.

Quick came her answer, with a flash of the eyes, "I want it if for nothing else than to try and shut up these gin shops on most ev'ry corner! Don't the children have to pass them on their way to school ev'ry day? Don't I know what they're doing to the people? But they're slaves and they hug their chains."

The mother half of the race was speaking in that doorway—the convictions of women into whose hands the liquor interests did not desire to put the effective power of millions of votes. It would indeed be poetic justice if the Eighteenth Amendment should be saved by the Nineteenth, knowing as women do that the official command of the liquor interests given through their organ was, "Wherever you find the woman suffrage movement put your heel on it!" And it did—but could not crush it. Will women let that heel crush the Eighteenth?

* * *

Social workers know well what the Eighteenth Amendment has accomplished for the people of the class represented by that woman in the doorway. Lillian Wald, Jane Addams, Evangeline Booth, get their facts first hand and those facts are available to all.

When liquor was licensed, it is a well authenticated fact that the pernicious dance halls which gave social workers some of their most serious problems were instituted and sponsored by the Brewers' Association, working always in the background. Prizes of $100 were awarded to girls who could drink the greatest number of glasses of beer within a certain period of time. The whole evening's entertainment was carried on for the purpose of stimulating to the utmost the sale of beer.

When the brewing industry flourished, beer was free to its employees, and the moral and physical condition of the men and women was unspeakably bad. Theodore A. Lothrop, general secretary of the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Children, once reported that "the chief beneficiaries of the dry law in America are the small children. Twice as many children today would be victims of improper bringing up because of liquor, if the dry law were not effective." And they will be the future citizens.

Just as there were some women who said they did not want the vote, so there are some today who may say they will use that vote to repeal the Eighteenth Amendment, which with time and loyal enforcement effort and education will overcome the evil influence once used to withhold from woman the franchise which she is glad to have and to use today. Will she use that hard-won vote in accord with the self-interested desires of a few, or for the crying need of the many? Organizations representing millions of women are going vigorously on record as unequivocally indorsing the Eighteenth Amendment.

* * *

When the suffrage was not granted the women of Massachusetts after an intensive campaign, a suffrage worker went into headquarters in Boston the next morning heavy of heart; but all the officers there were at their posts withhout a sign of weakened effort or depression, all going to it again arranging plans for a fresh campaign. Dr. Anna Howard Shaw came in at about that time with her unfailing verve and humor and vowed she would march in the next parade bearing a huge banner inscribed, "Catching up with China." And today the women seem to be meeting the emergency in the spirit of those pioneers who worked with infinite patience and fortitude to get their political freedom.

They know that repeal or resubmission has nothing to offer by way of solution, but means—when viewed from behind the propaganda smoke screen—retreating from a place of vantage over the liquor interests and then resuming the struggle with liquor licensed, and having increased opportunities to carry on its historic unlicensed way also, while each of the forty-eight states begins to experiment.

Because the law penetrates the home at all points and the woman's place is largely literally there, and because the mother's care of the children is closer to the child's needs than the father's usually, her presence has become necessary in politics to adequately represent the home and protect its interests.

The liquor interests have menaced her home more than any other influence. Can it be thought that woman, having won to political freedom in spite of that influence, will fail to use her power of citizenship to hold *all* the ground gained? Can she fail to protect that home and the children when she goes to the ballot box?

A. C. C.

Notes From New Delhi

Dual Treks Into Delhi

SILK merchants in the Chandni Chowk — the Street of Silver—and the sellers of Persian carpets, are preparing for the winter season activities in Delhi, which resume with the return of the Government of India to New Delhi, the winter capital. Already official life is settling down after the annual trek from Simla, and shopkeepers and venders are centralizing their wares in the old city to meet the demands which follow when the Government takes up its residence in the new one. The British trek from Simla always coincides with an Indian trek from various parts of the north. Kashmiri carpet sellers travel down from the hills, by road and train, bringing with them new supplies of rugs and embroideries; and salesmen from Peshawar and other places along the borders of the Northwest Frontier Province come to Delhi with goods that originated in all parts of the north, and in places in central Asia.

* * *

"Indianizing" India's Army

A novel problem has arisen in connection with the scheme for "Indianizing" a complete division of the Indian Army. At present there is no artillery in the Indian Army, this branch of the service being under the control of the British Army in India. Consequently the project of "Indianizing" a complete division comes up against a serious handicap. This situation dates back scores of years. For the complete "Indianization" of the division, therefore, it will be necessary to start from zero, and inaugurate artillery as an integral part of the Indian Army. This factor has aroused considerable discussion in Indian circles, as the chief implication is that under an all-Indian Government army services are likely to be more costly than at present. Meanwhile the work of Indianization—which means the transforming of Indian Army units now officered by Britishers into units fully controlled by Indians—is proceeding according to plan.

* * *

Relic of Gupta Period Found

A Gupta copperplate inscription, which clearly indicates that north Bengal once formed part of the Imperial Gupta Empire, has been discovered, according to Prof. Radhagovinda Basak of Dacca University. The Gupta régime was an empire and dynasty of northern India, which lasted from about A. D. 320 to 480. The plate is dated 128 of the Gupta era (447-48 A. D.) and belongs to the reign of Kumargupta I. It was found by some Indians who were excavating a tank in a village near Hili, in the Bogra district. The plate records the purchase of revenue-free land, both fallow and homestead, from the state, for the purpose of meeting the expenses of materials for the daily worship at a shrine. It is believed that further excavations in the area may bring additional relics of the Gupta era to light.

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A New City And an Old

No greater contrast exists in India than the differences in appearance and style which characterize new and old Delhi. New Delhi marks one of the world's most conspicuous examples of modern city planning. It has wide and tree-lined streets; it is set in broad open spaces; it fits in with the pictorial and rugged landscape of the country hereabouts; and its architectural dignity distinguishes the city as a brilliant example of the city builders' art. Old Delhi, on the other hand, displays all the features of ancient building methods. The streets—save for a few important thoroughfares—are narrow and tortuous; shops and homes dovetail into each other to such an extent that the dharzi (tailor) frequently sleeps among the equipment of his craft—turning his workshop into a dormitory; neighbors may talk to each other from either side of the street without raising their voices beyond ordinary speech; and goats, sheep, and sacred cows wander at will among the citizens, devouring farinaceous foods from the grain merchant's store, or drinking water from the public fountain. But, both cities have their distinctive charms. If New Delhi impresses by its massive magnificence, old Delhi appeals for the delicate beauties of craftsmanship which may be discerned on old doorways or casements, and in many other aspects of the city's layout.

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New Vision For British India

The Government of India has appointed Mr. Ian M. Stephens, an Englishman, as Director of Public Information, a post he assumes in succession to Mr. R. S. Bajpai, an Indian. This young Englishman distinguished himself as publicity officer with the Franchise Committee of the Round Table Conference, when it toured India under the chairmanship of the Marquess of Lothian. Mr. Stephens is among those Englishmen who are approaching the Indian problem with the vision of the new age, which sees the future India having plenty of room for Britishers for many years to come. It is now widely realized that the new India calls for a different outlook on the part of those working in the country than was the case a generation ago. For more than a generation the British have been in India as administrators and governors; in future they will remain primarily as "coöperators." Indians who view Indo-British relations from a considered standpoint, recognize that Britishers will have a definite place in the country for many years ahead.

Letters to The Christian Science Monitor

Brief communications are welcomed, but the Editorial Board of The Christian Science Monitor must remain sole judge of their suitability, and this Board does not hold itself or this newspaper responsible for the facts or opinions presented. Anonymous letters are destroyed unread.

A Century's Trial Failed

TO THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

We do not need to guess how states' rights on liquor would work out, for we had that system for more than a century before we rejected it and voted federal prohibition.

From the time the Constitution was adopted down to 1920, each state in the Union was quite free to pass any law for the regulation of liquor that its people saw fit. Under that system, Maine, Kansas, Colorado and several other states went "dry" years before the Eighteenth Amendment was passed. But the people of this country decided that the liquor question could never adequately be met by states' rights, so forty-six out of the forty-eight states exercised their rights by voting for the Eighteenth Amendment to the Federal Constitution.

Why did they do this?

Because as the nation became more and more a unit, and as the barriers of time and space were gradually removed by faster travel and easier communication, it was increasingly evident that liquor was a national problem rather than solely a state problem. The shipment and carrying of liquor from wet states into adjacent dry states was too great for the states to cope with unaided by the Federal Government.

W. D. THOMAS

Atlanta, Ga.